Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. NUMBER 176.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at ...

FRIDAY EVENING, January 31st,

BENEFIT

and last night but one of the talented young tragedian

JOHN WILKES BOOTH,

who will appear FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, as

MACBETH,

Shakespeare's tragedy of that name, which will be placed before the public with an EXCELLENT CAST, AND ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC.

GRAND DANCE.......MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the Farce of

BAMBOOZLING.

SATURDAY — Positively last appearance of Mr. Booth, who will appear as Gloster in Richard III. A New Sensation Comedy is in Rehearsal.

KINGSBURY HALL. FOR ONE WEEK. The wonderful HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE, respectfully announce their third entertainment ... commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st, on which occasion they will appear in their celebrated PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of a grand COSTUME CONCERT AND DANSANTE. To conclude with the highly laughable Operetta ... by the Holman Troupe, entitled ... Wanted, a Family, or Three to Many. ... Afternoon performance Saturday, Feb. 1st, at ... o'clock. ... Admission ... 25 cents. Reserved Seats ... 50 cents. Tickets to be had at H. M. Higgins's Music Store, ... the Hall. Doors open at 7, to commence at ...

BRYAN HALL, Metamorphosed into a Psychomanteum. EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION!!! Brilliant Triumph! PERMETRICAL SUCCESS!!! To-night and every evening during the week, PROF. ANDERSON, the World-Renowned and Greatly Celebrated Ambidextrous Prestidigitator, FAMOUS MAGICIAN, ILLUSIONIST, PRESTIDIGITATOR, PHYSICIST AND TRAVELER. Whose Experiments are New and Grand and in whose programme INEXPLICABILITIES ABOUND! ... GOES HAND IN HAND WITH MYSTERY. ... course of the performance, Mr. J. H. Anderson ... the Davenport Boys, by doing their ... Trick without any recourse to spiritual aid. ... Retro-Reminiscent Clairvoyant and Second ... Sybil ... MISS ANDERSON. ... of the Portfolio ... MISS F. ANDERSON. Grand Afternoon Performance, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age accompanied by their parent, 25 cents. Places secured at Ticket Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Doors open every evening at 7½ o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

RETURNED FROM THE WAR. THE GREAT WESTERN BAND having returned from the war, and increased the number of their members with the best artists of the West, are happy to receive orders from their friends and the public in general, at their office, Room No. 14, ... Block, on Randolph street, between Clark and ... streets.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison ... open at all times for beginners. ... Every Tuesday and Saturday ... Friends ... visitors. Assembly every ... for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $5,000 to $8,000, to engage in the ... business on the line of the M. S. & N. I. R. R. ... is nearly new, and has five run of stone, and ... mill in Northern Indiana. For particulars ... A. BALLARD, 46 South Clark street.

WANTED—An American Lady, an experienced Housekeeper, desires a place either in the city or country. Address Post Office Box ...

WANTED—Several Mechanics, such as good Blacksmiths, Joiners, Wagon ... to join the Battery of Flying Artillery. ... SILVERSPARRE'S Recruiting Office, ... North Clark street.

WANTED—A good Cook who is willing to Wash and Iron. One who can bring good recommendations may apply at No. 77 Michigan ...

WANTED—A medium sized House, completely furnished for house-keeping, ... 1st of May next, or furnished rooms in a ... where a private table will be furnished. ... P. O. Box 6181.

WANTED—To rent, sell or exchange for a stock of goods, a Hotel in ... the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. The ... been lately finished and fronts on two ... three stories high. ... to the purchaser ... will be given. Address the undersigned ... Marshall County, Illinois. E. R. HURLBUT.

WANTED—A Furnished Room, ... centrally located. Address Post Office Box 548, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the ... market price will be paid. Address Post Office ...

WANTED—To Exchange three Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one ... and one Sleigh, for House and Lot or ... which the undersigned would be willing to pay the difference in ... Address Post Office Box 6164.

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, ... City Limits for a desirable Residence Lot ... Lot in the city. South Side preferred. ... street. Difference paid in cash. Address ... Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To buy a Lot, with or without house. If with house, it must be new and convenient, located on the West Side, ... and Monroe streets, west of Halsted ... of Union Park. Address Post Office Box ... and full description of property.

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 18th Regt. U. S. A. ... of ride uniforms furnished ... also good board and lodging. Time of ... three years and the highest pay and ... Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON, ... No. ... Clark street, under the Sherman ...

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and ... with good city references, at the ... Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark ... between Monroe and Madison streets. Post ... PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every county in the Northwest. Business ... to the times. Every man employed is doing ... for a Circular, giving full particulars ... new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, ... State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by the advertiser, who has a thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping by Double Entry and is a ... accountant. References good. Address "J. B.," Post Box 3177.

CARRIAGE WANTED.—Any one having a good, second hand, two seated carriage, light and in good repair, adapted for ... horses, which they will sell cheap for cash, ... a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box ... description and price.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, in small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by stating price. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in a retail business, already established. A splendid ... excellent opportunity for a good business ... references given and required. Address ... The business will be conducted for ... cash and selling.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in ... can find a cash customer by addressing ... 4163, Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the ... to sell J. Kohler's new improved method ... Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. ... Copyright. Agents making from $2 to $... For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER, ... Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box ... Ill.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of the Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. Agents or Soldiers, can make $5 per day selling ... Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer ... Southern States, five feet square, worth $10 ... Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. ... Lloyd's Official Steel Plate Map of Missouri ... Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of ... copies of which have already been ... Any one ordering either of ... will have their money returned if not satisfied ... can be supplied at large discounts. Maps ... Lloyd's Maps are in English, French ... can be sent to foreign countries ... ALL ORDERS FOR THE WEST MUST ... THIS OFFICE.

Proof of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:

... EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11, 1861. ... Chicago, Ill.: ... I return you my thanks for a copy of ... Military Map of the Fifteen Southern ... exceedingly ... very ... useful and accurate. ... I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov.

Intelligence Offices.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ... street, opposite the New Post Office ... the Railroad system. No girl sent ... to any family unless she can give good references ... employer. ... Post Office Box ...

ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. ... WASHINGTON STREET. ... desires to remind her friends and ... still to be found at the above office ... to supply them with competent help ... Orders from the country promptly ... P. O. Box 2002.

JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver ... Silver Refinery of LOUIS LELIEVRE, ... Newark, N. J. ... Best New York ... given.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
" 4 copies	4.00
" 6 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

We give this morning another installment of the Potter Committee's report to Congress of treason in high places. It is a sickening record, and "pity 'tis 'tis true."

The expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the U. S. Senate becomes more certain, and is now only a question of time. Two Senators counted among his supporters—Messrs. Foster of Ct. and McDougal of Cal.—have now taken sides with the majority. Probably not more than half a dozen votes (if as many) will be recorded in favor of keeping him in his seat.

The provisional government of his Reverend Excellency Gov. Marble Nash Taylor, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., has taken courage, it would seem, from the presence of the Burnside expedition, and before even a foothold has been got on the mainland, proclamations have been issued for elections to Congress in two districts! A greater swindle has not been perpetrated upon the people North or South than this "Provisional Government" at Hatteras.

PREPARATIONS AT CAIRO.

It is noticeable to what extent preparations at Cairo are being carried. Troops are arriving there daily—infantry, artillery and cavalry—and the forces now within the district cannot be less than 35,000 to 40,000 men. The 16th Illinois, that has been for five months at St. Joseph, Mo., arrived yesterday; and four other regiments are on the way from different points. Quite a column is being concentrated at Smithland, at the mouth of Cumberland River. There has also been a large arrival of shells for the mortar fleet. The work of manning and organizing the gunboats proceeds apace. And from all these preparations and movements the people of the West will instinctively draw fresh hope that something is soon to be done as the result of the late reconnoissance near Columbus. Whether there is to be a movement or not, one thing is certain, that the department of Cairo will soon be in superior fighting condition, either for offense or defense.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TAX.

It is proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to increase the national revenues to $273,000,000, which shall be enough for ordinary expenses, interest on the public debt, present and prospective, and to establish a sinking fund. They estimate the sources of revenue as follows:

A war tariff	$65,000,000
A land tax	40,000,000
A tax on incomes	55,000,000
A tax on domestic manufactures	30,000,000
Duties on stamps	15,000,000
A tax on slaughtered animals	17,500,000
A tobacco tax	16,000,000
A tax on domestic spirits	9,500,000
A tax on domestic ale and beer	3,500,000
A luxury tax	10,000,000
A newspaper and periodical tax	2,500,000
A railroad tax	7,500,000
A tax on silks	2,500,000
Total	$273,000,000

Some of these estimates are rather high, and others, as we consider, low; but a total revenue as large as this it is manifestly desirable to have, and the people will not grumble so much at the tax collectors as at the apparent lack of any consideration for their money when he shall call upon them for it. An energetic military movement will help the collection of the tax wonderfully.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

In the present issue we lay before our readers the notes of our Special Reporter "Grapeshot," who accompanies the Burnside expedition, giving a succinct and deeply interesting sketch of the situation of the fleet at Hatteras Inlet, its perils and disasters by sea and land, the latter inflicting operations of army sharks and naval contractors, more cruel and dangerous even than "stormy Hatteras" itself. We have already alluded to these last named evils, and deem that nothing more is needed than such established facts to raise a storm of indignation that shall sweep every scheme thus laid, and turn the tricks and snares of the traitorous and mercenary gang to their own destruction.

For the better understanding of the peculiar perils of the passage of Hatteras Inlet, we accompany the notes of our correspondent with an authentic diagram from the charts of the Coast Survey. The channel is marked by the black line, and across shifting shoals, the sand bars changing with every current, which here run with a violence and power peculiar to this part of the Atlantic coast. Without this, access is unsafe save to vessels of the lightest draft, and Gen. Burnside's difficulties are thus by the diagram and the appended report, fully set before the reader.

THE KANSAS EXPEDITION.

Our later advices from Leavenworth put us in possession of facts that give another aspect to matters there relative to the Kansas Expedition, unknown to us at the time of our first reference to the matter. A difference certainly exists between Maj. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Lane, by means of which matters are practically at a dead lock. It is a question of jurisdiction and authority, in which military rules govern, and the remedy for which must come from headquarters at Washington. Gen. Hunter is the superior officer, and maintains his authority as such, and Gen. Lane finds himself subordinated, and the expedition he had planned, practically and in effect taken out of his hands. This the country is not prepared nor content to see accomplished. So thoroughly has the name of Gen. Lane been identified with the great movement southward on the border, that it would be Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out to replace it by another.

And this we say with the fullest sense of the merits of Gen. Hunter, whom for us to ... would savor of a repetition of what has already appeared in our columns. We believe the service had more like him in this crisis that demands loyal and earnest men. The country can however in this crisis ill afford the detriment from conflict of authority between two such officers. The Expedition has been conceived by and accredited to Gen. Lane. It has received the highest sanction at Washington, and under the best auspices Gen. Lane is fresh from the Capital, prepared for his work. And it must go on. The Government can be at no loss what to do with Gen. Hunter. We could wish we had a score such. One is wanted immediately to replace Gen. Stone at Poolesville, who cannot too soon lose his ...

... is wanted forthwith at Port Royal, to relieve Gen. Sherman, who should at once betake himself to a water-cure hospital for dyspeptics. Again, it will be carrying out the programme made for General Hunter, in the hearts of Illinoisans at least, when he first came to the West, if he is entitled to lead a column of the troops of his own State down the Mississippi. All these things will doubtless suggest themselves to the War Department as the ready solution of this question—a solution which, instead of a seeming clash of authority in the field, gives to each of two brave, loyal and able officers the opportunity for honorable rivalry as to which shall first enter New Orleans, each by his appointed route.

It should be Lane for Kansas, for such is the voice of Kansas; and Lane for the border march, since the whole border is either jubilant or timorous at his name. We look for a speedy and ready solution of the matter on some such basis.

The Loyal Indians of Kansas—Interview of Opotheyoholo with Gen. Hunter.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says that Opotheyoholo, Chief of the loyal Indians who have fled to Kansas from the Southern territory, to organize and prepare to accompany Lane's expedition, had an interview with Gen. Hunter, the other day, in which he detailed the sufferings of his people, their present wants and hopes. He said they numbered about 3,000, and that they had been grossly betrayed by John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, who, in league with the Confederates, had lured them to a spot where they might have been slaughtered. They were first attacked by 3,000 Indians and Texans, and repulsed them, driving them five miles. Next day the rebels came upon them in stronger force, and were again repulsed. Opotheyoholo and his tribe thought it was time now to leave, and they started for Kansas, but on the way had another engagement, a third time victorious. They reached the border, however, very much reduced, having suffered greatly for the want of provisions and clothing. They are now only anxious to be taken into the service of the United States, and to go back with such numbers as to completely revenge their wrongs. Opotheyoholo is described as a splendid fellow, full of determination and fire.

Besides him, there are 3,000 other Indians in Kansas ready to join the column, making 5,000 in all. The announcement, however, that Gen. Hunter, and not Gen. Lane, is to have command, is distasteful to them. They know the latter, and have confidence in him, and we have been furnished with a copy of a protest drawn up in presence of United States Commissioner Dole, and certified by G. A. Cutter, Commissioner for the Creek Nation, which they have sent to Washington. The protest is as follows:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1862.

To our Great Father, the President of the U. S.:

FATHER: We are told by our friends that there is some doubt as to whether the *Great War Chief*, Gen. Lane, will command the expedition to our country. Our object in having this letter sent to you, is to beg that General Lane be placed in command of that expedition, as we believe no other warrior can place us in possession of our country again so effectually as he can.

Our people have heard of Gen. Lane many seasons ago. They have now, with but a handful of warriors. He beat back the enemy when they were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and restored peace and quiet to Kansas.

Our people have been told that he would come with an army to restore them to their homes, and to avenge the great wrongs they have suffered. It has made their hearts glad to hear it; they have suffered much, they have been driven from their homes in the dead of winter, when the earth was clothed in white; many of them have frozen to death, all of them have lost all they possessed.

There are now 6,000 women and children in Southern Kansas without tents, but scantily clothed, and exposed to all the horrors of a severe winter.

Our agents have done and are now doing all they can to relieve us, but we have comfortable homes in our own country and we wish to be restored to them.

Gen. Lane is our friend. His heart is big for the Indian. He will do more for us than any one else.

The hearts of our people will be sad if he does not come. They will follow him wherever he may lead. They will sweep the rebels before them like a terrible fire over the dry prairie.

We beg our *Great Father* and our *Great War Chief*, Gen. McClellan, that they will listen to the prayers of their children.

[Signed] OPOTHEYOHOLO, His X Mark. Head Chief of the Creek Nation.

ALUKTUSTENUKE, His X Mark. Head Chief of the Seminole Nation.

[Attest] G. A. CUTTER, U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians.

Death of one of Farnsworth's Cavalry.

A private letter from Capt. Wm. H. Medill, of Farnsworth's cavalry, dated Alexandria, Jan. 27th, says that Thomas W. Emmett of his company (G) died on Saturday last in the general hospital, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever. He was from Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Ill., and had friends near Freeport, to whose care the body has been sent. Emmett was 22 years of age, and a favorite member of the company. His was the first death in Capt. Medill's command.

Gen. James H. Lane has not formally resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and until he does, no movement will be made in the Kansas Legislature looking to an election of his successor. The Lane party are in the majority, however, in both branches, and have decided some cases of contested seats—as the unlucky ones would have it—to the advantage of their own side. Gen. Lane will return to the Senate unless he is going hence to do something in the field, without the trammels imposed by West Point holds on to his present commission.

To encourage "domestic manufacture" there is a bill before the Iowa Legislature exempting from taxation flocks of sheep less than fifty in number, wool and woolen manufacture, sorghum and sorghum machinery, flax, linseed oil, straw goods, and the capital invested in the manufacture of all these articles.

Major Amasa B. Watson, of the 8th Michigan, wounded at Port Royal Ferry, has arrived home at Grand Rapids, where he was received with a handsome popular demonstration. He is gradually recovering from his wounds.

Two or three steamboats leave St. Louis daily with troops or supplies for Cairo. The shipment on Friday (yesterday) comprised four hundred mules on one steamer, and a load of army wagons by another.

By the burning of St. James Hall, Buffalo, Mrs. Matt Peel's Campbell Minstrels lost their entire wardrobe—worth $1,200.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) soldiers relief committee spend about $1,200 a month.

War Claims of Land Grant Railroads—How the Question Came Up.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 29th.]

The Judiciary Committee of the House have had before them the petitions of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Illinois Central Railroads, praying a suspension of so much of the acts of Congress granting lands to States, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, as requires the roads thus benefitted to transport troops, munitions of war and army supplies for the United States free of expense, and asking also a settlement of their accounts for transportation on Government account on principles of equity and justice. The Illinois Central admits its obligation to comply with requirements in these grants, but contends that the demand for government transportation is so extensive that if remuneration is withheld the road will be completely ruined. It is contended also that the use of the road agreed to, in accepting the land grant, applied only to the road itself, and not to the rolling stock, and that the Government should either buy the rolling stock or pay for its use. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road alleges that the extraordinary expenses incurred in repairing damages done by the rebels and guarding the road from further injury, entitle it to compensation, and that if compensation is not allowed, the operation of the road will be necessarily discontinued.

The Judiciary Committee have carefully examined the facts in these and similar cases, and have decided, and are preparing to report, that the contract made in granting lands for the benefit of these roads, entitles the government to the use of both the tracks and rolling stock for the transportation of troops and munitions of war and army supplies free of charge, and that the claims made for compensation cannot be allowed by the executive departments, but must be presented to Congress for legislative relief.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* of the 29th says:

It is rumored that two or three leading members of the House of Representatives have speeches prepared aimed at General McClellan, which they would have delivered several days since but for the prospect there will soon be more fighting. Facts have been gathered, it is said, which are unknown to the public at large, and which tend to prove the inefficiency and incompetency of the Commanding General. The disposition among a large majority of both Senate and House is to wait patiently a while longer—to give General McClellan the confidence of the country, so far as a Congressional majority can do so, and to disapprove all attacks made directly upon him. The feeling, however, is so decided against him in influential quarters that it is useless to cover it up, as it is one of the important facts of the time. This feeling is rapidly spreading, but as yet the General can command a heavy majority in Congress as his friends.

CHANNEL OF HATTERAS INLET.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

ITS ARRIVAL AT HATTERAS INLET—UNFORESEEN DISASTERS.

INFAMOUS FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—THE EXPEDITION PERILED BY TRAITORS AND CONTRACTORS.

THRILLING SCENES IN THE BREAKERS—EXPOSED SITUATION OF THE FLEET—WHY MATTERS ARE DELAYED.

Ought there to be a Change in the Navy Department.

Health of the Command—Difficulties Overcome.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FINAL HOPEFUL STATE OF THE EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

(From our Special Reporter.)

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Jan. 18, 1862.

It is one week to-day since we left Old Point in such a hurried manner, and with so many symptoms of an early and decisive movement. Yet here we are. Our first conclusion upon casting anchor upon these sand-bars was, that we could not possibly stay here a longer time than to enable the fleet to concentrate previous to the attack. But as day after day has passed, bringing misfortunes, and good, bad and indifferent news, we have had abundant occasion to reverse our conclusion. I have written but little since our arrival, in order that I might investigate certain rumors and facts, and learn something of the policy to be pursued by this division, and as to what effect its action would have upon the rebellion. And as the first mail leaves for the North to-morrow, I shall be in ample time to communicate what little I have learned.

The delay at this time is doubly unfortunate. It will disappoint the expectations of speedy and decisive action which may have been stimulated by its prompt departure from Old Point; it will harass the minds of the friends of the twenty-thousand souls who compose this division, and with whom there is no immediate means of communication, and to whom the recent severe storm will bring fearful apprehensions. And far more than all this, it gives the rebels much valuable time to fortify and reinforce, and prepare for our coming. I am certain it was not intended they should have a single day for this purpose, but the elements, the insufferable incompetency of minor officers, and the sand-bars and swash-channels of Hatteras Inlet, have otherwise decreed; have thwarted the efforts and intentions of a most energetic commander, and have compelled this division to practice the old sit-down-and-wait-till-the-rebels-fortify-themselves policy, which has been the one accursed blunder of our war management thus far.

The very unfortunate hitch in this Expedition is described in the following statement: Hatteras Inlet and the channels between the entrance and the inner bar, over which vessels pass in going into Pamlico Sound, is one of the most miserable, fickle and treacherous of harbors that ever bore the name. It is full of shoals and bars, and what may be a good anchorage one day will next day leave the vessel six to twelve inches in the sand. The ebb and flow of the tide affect the depth of the water about two feet, and the current is very strong, row-boats being hardly able to stem it, and vessels frequently dragging their anchors and fouling each other. Into this swash-hole our fleet were only glad to get, to escape the fury of the gale which swept over the coast on Monday and Tuesday last. Hardly one sailor, pilot or captain had ever been in before. They took soundings and cast anchor in such places as they thought secure; the ebb of the tide left them squatting in the sand, and the swift current soon formed such bars around them that the flood of the tide did not float them. The result is that at this time every steamer, gunboat and sail vessel drawing over seven feet is hard aground, and will have to disembark their troops and cargoes before they can be even *pulled* off. This work is now proceeding, but very slowly. There is a great lack of light-draught, powerful tugs, with efficient men to manage them—such craft as shoot about your harbor, which could literally *snake* the whole fleet half way to Raleigh. General Burnside chartered five of just such chaps, at Baltimore and Annapolis, at $80 per day, and put the agreement in black and white; but none of them have yet shown their noses hereabouts.

As fast as these vessels are pulled out of their sand-holes, they are taken in charge by Lieut. Jeffers, U. S. N., who has agreed to take them over the inner bar, into eighteen feet of water in the Sound. He has a nice job on his hands. The naval gunboats, being, with one or two exceptions, of very light draft, are mostly over; but the steam transports, which brought the troops from Annapolis hither, are not, and in my estimation half of them never will be. The reason why is easily given. At the outside, there is not to exceed eight feet of water on the bar at high tide, morning and evening. The transports, *when light*, draw from six and a half to ten feet, most of them averaging over eight feet.

And here opens up another chapter of villainy in dealing with the Government. You may ask why were such vessels purchased, if it was known what kind of craft were wanted for this purpose, as it certainly must have been? This is the answer:

Gen. Burnside pointed out to me several of the largest transports in the fleet, such as the Northerner, New York, New Brunswick, Cossack and others, and said that those vessels when purchased and chartered, were represented to draw only six and a half to seven feet laden, and here they are, drawing from eight to ten feet. These representations were made solely to secure the sale of the vessels to the Government. I am assured also, on other but good authority, that to accomplish this, fraud and deception of the grossest kind were practiced by the sellers, and ignorance and carelessness to an alarming extent were exhibited by the Government purchasing agent. Downright falsification was resorted to, and in some instances, even the figures on the bow were changed to indicate a less number of feet than the vessel actually drew. So scrupulous was the Commander of this Division, that he refused to allow his Quartermaster in New York to purchase any vessels, for fear that it might give rise to a charge of corruption, and preferred to take the vessels purchased in the regular manner by the Government agent.

The culmination of this infamous fraud is the virtual perpetration of a crime equal in perfidy to treason itself. For in thus swindling the Government and imposing upon Gen. Burnside, a crime is committed, which in its results could not have aided the rebels more completely if they had been permitted to send a hundred unmolested spies right in our midst. Men who will do this thing should be summarily hung, and the employe of the Government whose stupidity and carelessness permitted it to be done, should be—hung too. They are responsible for this delay, and the blood of every man who is sacrificed in consequence of it, will be upon their heads.

A new department has been created, called the "Department of North Carolina," and Gen. Burnside placed in command of it. This, of course, is necessary as a preliminary step toward giving him the entire control of affairs here, and it further shows that all his operations are to be in this so-called Department. An expedition of seventy-five vessels and twenty thousand men has been organized and brought here, *as a part only* of the force to be used in this vicinity. Plans are being made for the possession of certain points, and policies laid down.

I have learned something of what is intended to be done in this Department; and unless treason and incompetency combined thwart the efforts of one of the most persevering and energetic Generals in the country, what I state *will be speedily accomplished*. At some other time I may have something to say upon the actual value of this labor to the nation in its direct effect upon the rebellion.

And now this is what is going to be done; Gen. Burnside's avowed policy is to work as fast as he can in these Sounds; to touch up Norfolk in the rear by cutting off the ship canal, a source of many of its supplies; previous to that, to occupy Roanoke Island, now fortified by the rebels, which commands the passage between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds to seize hold several important towns in the interior and and perhaps sooner or later to take Raleigh itself; at any rate, to fully test the loyalty of the people of North Carolina, and give them ample opportunity to return to their allegiance. To this end the great preparations for this expedition, this expenditure of money, this periling of life, have been incurred.

I paid a visit to the Commodore's flag-ship to-day, and obtained some information and was somewhat amused. The Commodore and the General were busily engaged in mapping out the locality of our first operations, and in obtaining guides and pilots from among the *loyal* natives who inhabit the coast now under the protection of the U. S. forces. They had about a dozen of these chaps in the lower cabin, and called them up one after the other and disposed of them. They were decidedly the hardest looking set of men I ever saw. There was not as much intelligence in the whole crowd as there was in the bright mulatto boy who waited on the Commodore. Their conversation was very amusing. They were all strong Union men, but none of them were willing to enter the service. One incident I will relate: A fellow was called up who had been recommended for his knowledge of Croatan Sound, when the following conversation occurred:

Commodore.—"Well, sir, they say you know something about this Sound."

North Carolinian.—"Well, yes, mebbe four or five years ago I had a smart knowledge of that strip of water, sir."

Com.—"How much water is there on this shoal?"—pointing to the chart.

N. C.—"Wal, I reckon there's a right smart chance of water there, sir."

Com.—"Did you pilot boats up and down the Sound?"

N. C.—"Wal, yes; I reckon I've driv a few flat-boats up thar, sir."

Com.—"Can you give us assistance in pointing out the safest way to get up there."

N. C.—"Wal, I reckon I could help you a right small chance, sir."

Com.—"Well, then, we wan't you."

N. C.—"But, your honor, I rather wouldn't, sir."

Com.—"What! Don't you wan't to serve your country?"

N. C.—"Wal, yes; but the old woman and young 'uns have got powerful little to live on, sir."

Com.—"But we will pay you good wages."

N. C.—"And I hav'nt anything but these ragged, yeller old Sou'-Westers, sir,"—pointing to his clothes.

Com.—"And will give you good clothes."

N. C.—"B-b-b-but—"

Com.—"But what, sir?"

N. C.—"Wal, you see, your honor, you see, that mebbe if you *shouldn't* get up thar, them are secessioners would use me powerful bad, sir!"

The "devoted Union man" was dismissed, with orders to hold himself ready to lend a "right smart chance" of aid to the expedition. Probably he would much prefer to pick up the expedition in pieces on the coast, as that is the chief business of himself and co-loyalists.

We have to-night reports from the rebels on Roanoke Island, per contrabands, who have recently come in. They say that the rebels were much in doubt as to whether we were intending an attack upon that point until Sunday last, when they saw our fleet coming down and making for Hatteras Inlet. At that time they had on the Island, at the lower end, one battery, or fort, and two regiments. Finding our coming to be positive, they have erected another battery this week, on the centre of the island, and have been considerably reinforced. If we wait another week they will have four batteries, a force equal to ours, and be next to impregnable. It is further reported that Magruder, finding we did not pitch into Yorktown, has sent part of his force down here to oppose us. Of course, it would be highly improper for us to attack the rebels unless the odds were in their favor. Then we could have the glory of shedding much precious blood to gain a victory which is worth little or nothing after it is won.

It is not yet known when we move. Not before the middle of next week, I think—at least a week later than we should have moved. If we ever get over this infernal bar, Burnside will never come back without doing something. But it will be close on to the first of February before you hear the result of the first attack, which will be on Roanoke Island.

STILL LATER.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Jan. 23, 1862.

The first mail since we arrived is going up to Fortress Monroe this afternoon, per steamship Spalding, and I will briefly bring down my narrative of events to the present hour, that you may have a complete and connected story, as far as it goes.

The fatality attending the operations of this division has not yet entirely deserted it, though casualties are becoming encouragingly unfrequent. I have only to add one more—the wreck of the steamer Pocahontas. The steamer left Fortress Monroe on the 10th, laden with the horses of the 25th Massachusetts and 4th Rhode Island regiments, 106 in number. The weather was mild, but the vessel was rotten and unseaworthy, and began to break up almost before she got to sea. Add to this, her Captain, whose name is North, was beautifully drunk all the way, being picked up off the cabin floor by the passengers, when the vessel struck, which was on Friday night, the 17th, on Little-Kine-Keet Shoals, 12 miles north of Hatteras Light. The pilot then ran the vessel ashore to save the lives of those on board, fifty-six in number, soldiers, sailors, mechanics, &c., who lost everything but their lives. Only thirteen horses were saved. The steamer was thirty-three years old, owned in Baltimore, and chartered, so the passengers say, at $500 per day. If so, a most atrocious swindle.

The condition of affairs with regard to the Expedition has been very encouraging until to-day. The great delay caused by the almost impossibility of getting the vessels into the Sound, over the bulk-head, filled every heart with sorrow, and depressed soldier and commander alike. The losses and casualties had assumed such fearful proportions that we feared we should be defeated by the elements, if not by the rebels. All the consolation we have, is that the delay, after we got here, was unavoidable, and that the commander of this division is doing his utmost to extricate it from its dilemma. I would like to say that he is being co-operated with vigorously by the navy commanders, but that would be a departure from the truth. The transferring of the vessels over the bulk-head is proceeding, but at a pace consistent with the prosecution of the war thus far. Half a dozen tugs and as many captains from out of your Merchant Marine would save $100,000 for the Government if they had seven-league boots to transfer them here before flood-tide to-night.

However, the work that has been done to-day has revived our hopes. There was more than the usual depth of water at high tide this morning, and now all the gunboats of every character, three of the largest transport steamers, the Cossack, the Guide, and the Eastern Queen, together with several transport schooners, are safely over and anchored in three fathoms of water. The entire basin of Pamlico Sound, eighty miles long and twenty miles wide, affords at least twenty-one feet of water.

When Gen. Burnside has once commenced, his blows will fall surprisingly quick and heavy. His mind is made up as to his entire policy. He will stick at nothing that promises the punishment of traitors, and the restoration of the true allegiance of this State and its people. The property of rebels, no matter of what character, will be made to help pay the expenses of the war, and when his own supplies give out, he will see to it that his division does not sit down in shameless inactivity and await succor, but will try the Napoleonic practice of subsisting his men upon the foe. These are his freely expressed views, and just as soon as Providence, or the Commodore relieves him from a series of the most disastrous and annoying circumstances that ever beset any military commander, just so soon will the fur begin to fly from the backs of the North Carolina wild-cats.

The departure of the first mail north affords an opportunity for sending off the enormous quantity of letters which have been accumulating here for the past ten days, as well as the voluminous dispatches of the reporters, who have been afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, in consequence of the abundance of material for them to work up. This mail will also positively relieve the apprehensions for the safety and health of the expedition, which we know must be felt at the North. The health is remarkably good. The number sick in the entire Division is but 200.

I don't want to be shot out of a gun, but I trust that my next will reveal what effect is produced upon the rebels by GRAPESHOT.

A CHICAGO TUG ON HER TRAVELS.

Solomon Sturges, Esq., Going to Cairo to Volunteer under Commodore Foote.

On Tuesday afternoon last the office of Major Allen of the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis, was visited by an elderly gentleman well known to our Chicago citizens. He asked if Major Allen was in? The Major told him that *he was the person*. My name is Sturges, said he—Solomon Sturges, of Chicago. I own, or profess to own, the steam tug Mulford, now lying at the landing. I wish to know whether you received a letter from Quartermaster General Meigs, that was written by me to Secretary Welles, at Washington, some four or five weeks since, and which was referred by him to the Quartermaster General, who told me that he should refer it to you, sir, or to General Halleck? Major Allen had received no such letter. Then, sir, will you give me five or ten minutes of your time and hear my story? This was assented to.

MR. STURGES'S STORY.

About the first of August last, a Captain William H. Cutler came into my office at Chicago, and inquiring for me, said he wished to speak with me in my private room. When there, he stated that he had been sent to Chicago by Captain Adams, who was preparing Gen. Fremont's flotilla, to see if any steam tugs could be procured suitable for the purposes of the Government, and that he was directed to call on me, and that he must keep the matter as private as possible.

I remarked that all the tugs at Chicago were wanted; the commerce of the city was then exceedingly active; every tug was profitably employed; still, that if Gen. Fremont wanted them, he must have them. I proposed to go with him down to Alderman Prindeville's tug office, and go out on the first tug that should start, as he could then see how our tugs could perform. This was agreed upon.

The wind was blowing fresh from the north, and vessels were coming down thick and fast. The tug George Sturges was the first to leave the dock, and, borrowing the Commodore's overcoat for Captain Cutler, we jumped aboard and were soon outside the buoy, and running northeast into a pretty heavy sea. Before we came to the first vessel that was waiting for a tow, the Captain, not being a sailor, began to get white about the gills. We soon rounded to, and had our hawser fastened to a large schooner loaded with lumber (about 300,000 feet.) The Captain's trouble was then over, and we were soon behind Van Buren breakwater, as the sand bar, at the mouth of our river has been called since the glorious administration of that great man (for intrigue and management.)

The Captain appeared delighted with the tug's performance, said he would report by telegram, and await orders.

Having some other business at St. Louis, and knowing that the Illinois river was falling, and that no time was to be lost if any of the tugs were taken to the Mississippi this fall, I determined to go over to St. Louis and see Captain Adams and Gen. Fremont upon the matter. I did so. Captain Adams told me that the government would certainly want nearly a dozen more tugs than they were building here, and no doubt would be glad to get some of mine if they could be got to St. Louis. I could only see the General about two minutes—just long enough to *look him in the eye* and to *examine his bumps*. On my return to Chicago, I proposed to Mr. Prindeville that we should try to get *one* of our medium sized tugs through the canal. He said that he could not afford to run risks; that he was not willing any of the tugs should leave Chicago, unless they were sold and paid for. The Mulford, though not as new as the Rumsey, Union and Sturges, was, notwithstanding, one of our best tugs. Her boiler was nearly new, and her machinery excellent, though her upper wood-work, deck, pilot-house, etc., were much decayed. She was estimated worth $5,000, but as she needed such extensive repairs in her wood-work, Mr. Prindeville finally agreed to sell me his half of her for $2,000 cash. I took a transfer of her, and gave him a check for the money.

I at once put her into dry dock, took sixteen inches from her keel, placed a very strong iron *shoe* under her screw, *iron wales*, took out all her upper timbers, that were decayed, and replaced new ones, new deck, pilot house, cabin, etc., etc., etc., and as soon as possible started her through the canal. Before reaching La Salle, the Illinois river was so low that Captain Cutler had to hire two very large barges, and by placing heavy chains under the tug, raised her so that it finally succeeded in getting her safely to this city. I was aware about the time the tug might be expected here, and I was here and at the landing when she arrived. Gen. Fremont was then at Tipton with his army. Captain Adams said there was no one here authorized to buy the tug. What to do I did not know. After running about for two days, I paid off all the men on the tug except the *steersman* (Capt. Jewell) and *engineers*, and prepared to go home. Capt. Adams seemed sorry at my bad fix, and finally kindly offered to buy the tug at $5,500, and pay me for her when he should get his pay from the Government. I asked him whether the purchase would be *for the Government* or *for himself*; he said it would be *for himself*, as he was not authorized to buy for the Government. I then respectfully declined the offer, as she had cost in new fixtures, repairs, and expenses of bringing her here, some twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars, and I should have been *out of pocket about* $2,500.

The Captain then said that he was very sorry there was no one here that could act; evidently desired to assist me, and offered to write to Gen. Fremont, and ask him to have the tug bought. I requested him to do so, and he promised to send the letter by a Mr. Palmer, who, he said, would leave the next morning for Tipton. I told him I would leave the tug in the care of Capt. Jewett and would go home—satisfied the Captain would do all in his power to get me out of the scrape.

I had been home some ten days when Captain Jewett made his appearance, who stated that a file of soldiers had come and taken possession of the tug by direction, as they said, of the Provost Marshal, and that they were using her as a guard boat.

I wrote to my friend, Mr. Oliver Benton, to look after my interests in the matter and soon after left home for Washington.

While in Washington I received a letter from Mr. Benton, stating that the tug had left tied up at the landing, was neglected, had sunk, and wished to know if he should do anything about it. I at once wrote a letter to Secretary Welles upon the subject, and called in person the next day. The Secretary treated me kindly, but said it did not pertain to his Department, and he had referred it to the War Department. I went to the War Department, and was referred to the Quartermaster-General. I went to Gen. Meigs, and was told that he would send my letter to Gen. Halleck, I think. I came back to Chicago, *sick*, early in January, and soon received a letter from my friend Benton, that the Harbor Master *had raised the tug*; that, before he knew of it, he had advertised and sold her for some $500 or $600, and that he could redeem her for $1,400.

And now, Major Allen, the tug has been redeemed for the $1,400, and I wish to know if there is anything that can be done for me in the premises.

Major Allen very patiently heard the story, and asked the old gentleman to call at his office at half-past nine the next morning.

I this afternoon called on Major Allen to learn what became of the tug, and was pleased to learn that the old man had about all his arrangements completed for a move to Com. Foote's flag-ship, where he was going to report as a volunteer, to await the Commodore's orders.

Traitors in Southern Illinois—A Rebel Express Broken Up.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 31st.]

It has been discovered that the secessionists have been running an express from Olney, Illinois, to Grayville, thence down the Wabash, across the Ohio, and through Kentucky to the rebel lines. The U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, arrested, on Tuesday, a number of those who had been engaged in this contraband express business. Their names and occupations are as follows: R. W. Buckels, merchant; John Riggles, grocery keeper; Thomas O'Leary, livery stable keeper; Geo. Matthews, stage driver; W. M. Smith, a loafer. These were of Grayville, Illinois, and were trying to send South machinery for the manufacture of paper. There was also a lady arrested, who has been a very active traveller for some months on treasonable business. The prisoners—in charge of Marshal A. L. Phillips and Sergeant Staeley, of the Seventh regiment of Illinois cavalry—are on their way to Fort Warren.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday morning says:

We have gratifying information of the earnest disposition of the President and several of his Secretaries (particularly Messrs. Chase and Stanton) to give the West her full share of army work. We learn that an important job of iron work is given this city, which will, for a time, call for labor in the flat iron ward. The new Secretary of War takes satisfaction in speaking of himself as a western man.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PREPARATIONS AT CAIRO!

LARGE ARRIVALS OF TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

ST. LOUIS SECESH IN A BAD FIX.

THEY WILL PROBABLY BE BANISHED.

BURNSIDE'S CARTRIDGES—A SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Foreign News—Position of France and Spain.

Gen. Hunter orders the Jayhawkers to Disband.

THE SAVANNAH EXPEDITION!

What is Said about it Down South.

THE CONVENTION ON STATE RIGHTS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

BRIGHT'S EXPULSION CERTAIN.

CALIFORNIA IS STILL SUBMERGED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

Mr. Foster of Conn. having repented in Bright's case, and McDougal having also pronounced against him, there is little doubt of his expulsion. Both the Missouri and Virginia Senators are expected to vote for it. Andy Johnson's speech affected many in the galleries to tears.

The St. Louis Commissioners have written here for authority to cause McKinstry to render his accounts. Their letter, which will be laid before Congress, suggests that they retain the custody of his papers by detailing an officer to attend McKinstry while making the accounts in the presence of such officer. Until the accounts are rendered, their investigation is a dead lock. Mr. Glover, the lawyer associated with the Commission, writes that from the mass of papers, covering immense transactions, it is impossible for him, without additional assistance, to extract specifications for charges. An officer will be sent him, and authority conferred to employ clerks. The request of the Commissioners will also doubtless be granted.

Secretary Stanton was in conference with Commissioners Ames and Fish yesterday and to-day, and has been inaccessible even for officers on business.

A Baltimore vessel managed to get by the flotilla boat with a cargo of salt and other contraband, which she landed at Aquia Creek wharf.

One schooner's topmast was shot off by the rebel batteries, being the only damage done for weeks.

It is not exactly true that Tucker was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of War on Wednesday. Action will probably be taken on the case to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

Four Federal steamers are now on the alert to capture the pirate Sumter.

Several vessels are lying idle in Port Royal for want of seamen. Four thousand are now needed by the navy. Commodore Foote wants one thousand.

Minister Corwin, although desirous of returning home, will remain in Mexico if he can be of service to our country and the Government, and thinks he can.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The tenor of foreign dispatches, received at the State Department, are peaceful.

The steamer Hecla of Philadelphia ran the blockade of the Potomac last night, without receiving a shot from the rebels. She was loaded with stores for the army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A schooner loaded with salt, cleared for Washington, the other day, from Baltimore. She went, however, to the rebel camp at Aquia Creek, having first signalled the rebel batteries not to fire upon her.

A new postage bill will soon be introduced in the House reducing postage to two cents, and delivering all letters free of charge in cities.

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration a bill to regulate and govern the rebellious States as Territories.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says a request has been preferred, through Gen. Wool, to the rebel military authorities in Richmond, to permit an agent to visit the field of Bull Run to obtain the remains of Col. James Cameron and bring them to Pennsylvania.

The act establishing the Court of Claims will be amended by making its decision final upon the concurrence of the three judges, with a limit of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, and the disability of Congressmen to practice in it. The bill for this purpose will be presented to-morrow.

The New York *Times* dispatch says the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, met to-day and determined to report a bill, but without recommending its passage or rejection.

General Stone arrived here to-day for the purpose of appearing before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is supposed that he will not return to Poolesville, as he has expressed a wish to be relieved of his command.

The *Herald's* dispatch says Gen. Heintzelman, it is said, is to be placed in command of a new grand expedition to the South, the details of which are as yet kept secret.

The President and General McClellan are hourly in expectation of important military movements in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The N. Y. *Times* correspondent on board the steamer transport Catawba, which arrived at Annapolis on the 28th inst., has some interesting particulars relative to the sinking of the second stone fleet in Maffit's Channel, one of the entrances to Charleston harbor. Operations were delayed by the stormy weather until Saturday, when the vessels were dismasted and sunk in the same manner as those in the main channel.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31, 1862.

A seizure of furniture was made to-day at the residence of William G. Clark, a secessionist, to satisfy an assessment. The joke is, Clark owns the building in which Gen. Halleck has his headquarters. His secession neighbors and daughters congregated around the premises, and as the wagons drove off, they vehemently hissed and cheered for Jeff. Davis. The secession women are collecting large numbers of blankets for the McDowell College prisoners, preparatory to their removal to Alton.

Solomon Sturges, of Chicago, having recovered the tug Mulford, advertises for hands and leaves immediately for Cairo, to enter into the service as a volunteer in Commodore Foote's fleet. So says to-day's *Democrat*.

A Rolla letter says General Sigel has sent a communication direct to the President on the subject of his resignation, and expects an early reply.

Nearly all the Mercantile Library officers have taken the oath prescribed by General Halleck, but Librarian Johnson has not come to time, although it is believed he will.

About twenty-five additional prisoners have been relieved on parole, on filing their bond of $1,000 to observe the same faithfully till the war is over.

Major John Wyatt, Brigade surgeon in Price's army, arrived here last night, a prisoner. He is accused of violating his parole.

Edward W. Shanks, military prisoner, attempted to break out of the Fifth street jail, last night, by removing bricks from the wall; the guard discovered the trick in time.

John Wickham, lawyer, was waited on by the police, this morning, and a seizure would have been made, excepting that Wickham handed over eleven shares of bank stock to avert the same.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, January 31, 1862.

There is a "big scare" among the secessionists here, occasioned by a report that General Halleck had telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome of the secesh of this city, and the reply was "five thousand, if necessary."

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 31.

The Military Commission acting on the case of Dr. Scales, the horse thief and marauder, returned a verdict of guilty. He will be sent to St. Louis, where he will be imprisoned during the war.

The 16th Illinois regiment, Col. Smith, will arrive here at 9 o'clock, from St. Joseph, Mo. Three more regiments—the 25th Indiana, 32d and 49th Illinois—with four batteries of artillery from Springfield, and three batteries from St. Louis—will arrive here in a few days.

The 28th Illinois, recently quartered at Fort Holt, has been ordered to Paducah.

Regiments arriving here will be sent to some other convenient point to be quartered.

Eleven thousand four hundred 13-inch mortar shells have been ordered here for the use of the mortars of the mortar-boats. It would appear from this fact that our navy intends to shower these delicate missiles upon Columbus.

The route of the Paducah packets has been extended to Smithland.

Recent intelligence from Columbus gives assurance that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops there, and thousands will desert upon the first opportunity.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1862.

The Convention debated politics considerably this morning. A resolution offered by Mr. Joslyn called out some strong speeches. The resolution declared the sovereignty of the General Government, and denounced the doctrine of State rights and secession. It was not well received by the Democracy.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Brooks of Quincy asking the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Abolitionists or Secessionists were accountable for the war, which caused some angry feeling. It was laid on the table.

The first section of Judge Purple's Bank article was under discussion. Mr. Wentworth moved to amend the first section by prohibiting the Auditor from issuing any more bills to any banks now in existence in the State; pending the consideration of which the Convention adjourned.

Mr. French of St. Clair offered a resolution looking to the abolishment of the office of Canal State Trustee.

BARSTOW'S WISCONSIN CAVALRY MUSTERED IN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 31, 1862.

Col. William A. Barstow's regiment of cavalry, the Third Wisconsin, was mustered in and formally organized to-day, by Captains Lamont and Trowbridge, U. S. A. The entire regiment was drawn up in line, mounted, when the oath was given, and after the ceremonies there was tremendous cheering for Barstow. It is predicted that this will be the best regiment of Wisconsin cavalry in the field, as it will also be probably the first to enter it. Col. Daniels's First and Col. Washburn's Second are still in camp at Kenosha and La Crosse.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Expedition Against Savannah—What they think of it—The Louisiana Cotton Loan.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—In expectation of the success of Burnside's expedition in opening at least two Congressional districts, Marble N. Taylor, the Provisional Governor, has issued his proclamation, ordering an election on the 22d of February to ratify or reject the ordinances of the Convention of the 18th of November, also for the election of two representatives in Congress.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning.

The following is from to-day's and yesterday's Southern papers:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—The city is comparatively quiet, and no immediate attack is anticipated.

Commodore Tatnall was conveying two steamers and a flat-boat towards Fort Pulaski, with provisions, when the enemy opened fire upon them. A battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats, and steamer Sampson, are now returning, the latter slightly damaged.

A letter from an officer at Fort Pulaski, says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they can make. The Yankees are engaged in removing obstructions in the channels. There are other defenses yet to pass. The people of Savannah are firmly confident in their ability to defend the city.

NORFOLK, Jan. 28th.—The *Day Book* calls upon the ladies to contribute their old woolen skirts and dresses to the government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the government to serious tax.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29th.—The *Delta* of the 27th says that a steamer ran the blockade on the night of the 13th with 1,000 bales of cotton.

Some pilots who refused to give their services to Burnside's expedition report that the Federal forces are thirty thousand strong, and that the fleet numbered one hundred and seventy-five vessels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The following extracts are taken from Southern papers:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—The Savannah *Morning News* of this date says that thirteen Federal vessels, seven of which were war vessels, were reported off Skipway Island yesterday; fifteen were also seen from Fort Pulaski, bound southward.

The Confederate steamers Savannah and St. John have reconnoitered Wall's Cut, and found the enemy trying to remove the obstacles placed in that locality. The Confederates discharged muskets at the Yankees, who fled, leaving their provisions, bedding, blankets, &c.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—Intelligence from Savannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday, back of Little Tybee, and passed up the north end of Wilmington Island, trying to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island and fired on the Confederate steamer Ida, but no injury was done. Commodore Tatnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah. Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last them six months.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday denies the importance of the point gained by our fleet, and says even when it gets to Savannah, it will not have accomplished much; and then adds that if Savannah is lost, our fleet may burn Savannah. It adds, "but what then? It is not a place of much importance—has no cotton or specie, and in fact is not as big as New York."

The New Orleans *Crescent* says the steamer Calhoun entered a Louisiana port on Thursday night, where she accidentally burst her boiler and became unmanageable. The captain, fearing a capture, burned the vessel. The cargo was very valuable. Shortly after the commencement of hostilities, the Calhoun was fixed up at New Orleans as a privateer. She made several trips, succeeding in bringing in several rich prizes.

The printing office of the Sumter *Republican*, at Americus, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—The *Register* states that a private dispatch from Pensacola announces the arrival there of a Confederate schooner. The schooner Jesse Richmond, while attempting to run the blockade, got aground. The captain and crew abandoned her, and burnt the vessel, including about 150 bales of cotton.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26—A private dispatch from Bowling Green announces that 15,000 Federals crossed Green River yesterday.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 21.—The Governor to-day sent to the Legislature his veto of the bill to loan to the cotton planters $7,000,000 of State Treasury Notes. This settles the question, as there is not a sufficient majority for it in either House to pass it over the veto.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 26th states that there have been Federal bodies picked up on the beach, killed by our men in the taking of the schooners Wilder and Express, and the opinion that at least thirty of the enemy were killed on that occasion.

The British Consul at Mobile has sent a messenger by a flag of truce, to demand the liberation of the schooner Wilder, which is claimed as a British vessel.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The California Flood—Assumption of the National Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 31.—After one week's extraordinary cold, though pleasant weather, another rain storm has commenced in San Francisco, which, doubtless comes from the flooded portion of the State. The storm in most of the interior counties has subsided, but communication with the mining districts is still suspended.

The Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, agrees to assume California's portion of the national direct tax. The resolution passed, instructing the delegation in Congress to urge the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China.

All navigable rivers in Oregon are closed by ice.

Ericsson Floating Battery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The floating iron battery which has been building for the last three months for the Government, by Capt. Ericsson, at Green Point, Long Island, was yesterday launched in the presence of a large crowd. There have been but one hundred working days since the date of the contract. The battery will be ready for service in a little over a week.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

Meeting in England Against the Sinking of Stone in the Charleston Harbor.

The Prohibition on Exports Removed in England.

Intervention in our War by England and France Advocated.

NEW YORK, Jan 31.—The Africa, from Liverpool the 18th, Queenstown 19th, arrived here this morning, bringing two days' later advices.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Commissioners of the Customs had received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which prohibitions were recently issued.

It was reported that Lord Russell, in response to a memorial from the Liverpool Ship-Owners' Association, in reference to the stone blockade of Charleston, said he sent a dispatch in December, warning the Government at Washington against the ill-feeling that such a proceeding would engender, and also that it would lead to the opinion that a reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was carried out, he sent another dispatch, expressing strong hopes that the sinking of vessels filled with stone would not be repeated elsewhere.

It was rumored that the French and other Governments were taking similar steps in this connection. The London *Morning Post* rejoices at the general condemnation of the act of sinking these stone vessels, and says that it is rousing European Governments to a similar sentiment, and asks why more forbearance should be shown America than was in the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Holland was never guilty of the barbarities committed by the Cabinet of Washington.

The suspension of specie payments continued to be the theme of gloomy prognostications for the Northern States.

The London *Daily News*, in reviewing Mr. Seward's Trent dispatch, says that although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged law principles.

More diplomatic correspondence had been published, including a letter from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the fact that the schooner James Campbell was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States, and another note condemning an American commander for exacting an oath from British seamen, for a breech of the blockade, that they would not undertake similar proceedings again, and relieving the seamen from the obligations of the oath.

The London *Observer* suggests the expediency of an intervention by France and England between the Federal and Confederate States of North America. Such an act would be approved by the whole world. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederate States, and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon, therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece and Turkey. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effects of such an intervention.

LATEST TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Sumter has been ordered by the Spanish government to leave Cadiz, and she has gone to Gibraltar.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Journal Des Debats* thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the United States are not pacific.

The Paris *Temps*, in announcing that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are expected to arrive shortly at Havre, says no obstacles will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to France and England. "The Plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South."

The *Presse* says the French government will not receive Mason and Slidell, nor any other Southern Commissioners.

The *Pays* says that the government of Ecuador has requested the mediation of England in Peru, and that England has accepted the office of mediator.

The *Independence Belge* says that France will assume the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the blockade of the ports of the South, and that England will only afford France more support.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Moniteur* says that the number of partisans in England for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy increases, and that there is no doubt that many will advocate this measure in the approaching session of Parliament.

Trade at Manchester continues depressed, notwithstanding the great reduction in manufactures. Prices generally are unchanged, however.

FRANCE.—There is an advancing tendency on the Paris Bourse, rentes quoted at 69f 50c.

ITALY.—The Italian Parliament were having an interesting debate on the Roman question.

CHINA.—Two American missionaries Messrs. Parker and Holmes, had been murdered by the Chinese rebels near Chefoo.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN of Me., an editorial in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE stating that one-third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contained no powder, etc., was referred to the Government Contract Committee.

Mr. FOSTER of Conn., from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls all names of persons who take arms against the United States, or aid the rebels. The bill was passed.

The joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exhibition at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates $35,000 for expenses of carrying out the former resolution.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. explained and advocated the resolution.

Mr. HALE of New Hampshire opposed the resolution.

The resolution was rejected. Yeas 17, noes 22.

Mr. WILSON of Mo. introduced a bill to secure the completion of the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK of N. J. the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens, was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee of Conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was concurred in. So the bill stands passed.

Bright's case was continued.

Mr. BRIGHT replied to Mr. Wilmot and others. He said there never had been a proposition of peace for seventeen years he had not voted for; and there never had been any political issue (?) he had not voted against.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It was resolved that the Secretary of War inform the House of the number of regimental bands employed in the service, and if their services can be dispensed with.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

The Treasury Note bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. SARGENT of California spoke in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad and telegraph.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

A Death Blow to Jayhawking—Gen. Hunter Orders all Armed Parties to Disband.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 31.—General Order No. 2, of the Department of Kansas, prohibits the troops of this Department from entering the Department of Missouri without special orders. All armed parties, whether belonging to the service of the Government or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas border and enter the Department of Missouri without due authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for purposes of depredation, and shall be held subject to the penalties of military law.

All armed bands of men in the State of Kansas, not in the service of the United States, now acting under special authority obtained from the government of the State or of the General commanding, are hereby warned to disband and return to their homes. Military commissions for the trial of all such prisoners and all who are now detained on charges of armed depredations or "Jayhawking," will be established.

The 9th Wisconsin, Col. Salomon, is quartered in this city; the 2d Ohio Cavalry, Col. Doubleday, is quartered at Platte City, Mo., at present.

The Bible in Massachusetts Schools—Ship for Port Royal.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—In the House to-day, a bill in relation to the reading of the Bible in the schools was passed, requiring that some portion shall be read daily, omitting the words "in the common English version," so that the Douay version may be read if the school committee require it.

The ship-of-the-line Vermont was commissioned to-day, and will soon leave for Port Royal, under the command of Capt. Baldwin. She is thoroughly fitted for a store and hospital ship, and carries an armament of four 64-pounders and twenty 32-pounders.

Quotations of U. S. Treasury Notes at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—There is a better demand for the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and at 2 per cent. discount there are numerous buyers. It is supposed that Mr. Chase has concluded to issue no more to contractors at present. The quotations at the Broker's board is 97@98, but no distinction is made between endorsed and clear notes.

St. Johns Harbor Frozen Up.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 31.—No water can be seen from here; nothing but ice in sight to seaward.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (in 31)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (in $2.50)	3.00
One Square, one month (in $4.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (in $10.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (in $20.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
36.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—In a private family, occupants for a suite of rooms, with board. Also, a large single room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. The house is beautifully situated commanding a fine view of the Lake, and in one of the most desirable localities in the city, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars address "B," Box 3126 P. O.

WANTED—A thorough business man, with from $300 to $500 capital, would like to engage in some business, already established, where his capital and services could be made available. Address, with particulars, "Business, &c.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To exchange, 240 acres of Land in Wisconsin, and some cash, for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, or Clothing. Address "T. B. A.," Tribune office, Chicago.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M. will be held this (Saturday) evening, February 1, at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Per order, JOSEPH B. LEWIS, Secretary.

FOUND—A sum of Money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at No. 1 Custom House Place.

BOARDING—Two pleasant front chambers and another room, with board, to be had at 8 Cass street. A few day boarders also wanted.

FUR GLOVE LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, on Wabash or Michigan avenue, (or between the avenues) north of 12th street. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving it at Room No. 5, (Comptroller's office) Court House, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COOPER WANTED.—Steady work for one year, will be given to a good steady Cooper, to make Butter Tubs and Pork Barrels, by R. W. WATERMAN, Wilmington, Ill.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 10,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wanting them will do well to apply soon at 38 South Water Street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm, by mutual agreement this day entered into between the parties, will be closed by Francis B. Cooley and John V. Farwell, who by said agreement are authorized to perform all acts necessary in liquidation of the business of said firm. Dated, this 1st day of Feb, 1862.
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
S. S. WADSWORTH,
MARSHALL FIELD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership, under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Dry Goods Jobbing business in the city of Chicago.
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
MARSHALL FIELD.

SUTLERS GOODS AT WHOLESALE. New styles of Soldiers' Goods just received. No. 70 Randolph street, up stairs. P. O. Box 4422. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS should send for a PRICE LIST to

SHEAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE NEWSDEALERS, PACKERS AND FORWARDERS OF

NEWSPAPERS,

Periodicals, Books and Stationery.

Our Eastern connections and railroad facilities enable us to supply the trade with every article in our line with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest prices. Chicago Daily Papers supplied at publishers' rates; all the Eastern Weeklies furnished at ½ of a cent advance on the wholesale price, with Express charges paid. Orders for Foreign Publications and all Miscellaneous goods promptly filled.

SHEAR & CO., P. O. Box 2754. 38 Griswold street, Chicago.
L. N. SHEAR & CO., 59 Hudson street, New York.

PHRENOLOGICAL Examinations,

With full written opinions, charts and advice, touching HEALTH, AVOCATION, MARRIAGE, MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN, &c.

To-day and Through this Evening,

BY

PROF'S. FOWLER AND M. C. SMITH,

At their Rooms, SHERMAN HOUSE.

WALSH'S

BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY.
BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY.
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NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY.
NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY.
NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY.
NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the trade throughout the Northwest, to my facilities for the prompt packing and forwarding of Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Magazines, Stationery, &c. &c., at unusually low prices. I am General Agent for most of the Eastern Weekly's and Monthly's, which I supply at publishers prices, adding only freight. I have

UNRIVALLED FACILITIES,

And guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I sell at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Send for a Price List, and give me a trial. Box 4486. JOHN R. WALSH. Corner Madison St. and Custom House Place.

Refer to the Publishers of the Tribune, Journal, Times and Post.

NEAT AND RAPID!!! PATENT COPYING ROLLER,

Is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence.

Railroad Freight Agents

Should not be without it for copying

WAY-BILLS.

For sale by F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in FRUIT AND PRODUCE, No. 60 State street. P. O. Box 225. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberries, and will sell plants at the usual rates, and in any quantity.

NEW YORK.

81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,

West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

WICKS, SMITH & CO.

Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing

3,000 Pckgs.

At Less than Market Rates.

1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES,

1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics, UNDER 11¼ CENTS.

5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents.

FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS!

WICKS, SMITH & CO.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool ... all descriptions of ... at very low rates ... include all expenses ... Produce ... JAS. WARRACK, ... St. ... Gen. Freight Agent, ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

HELPING OUR REBEL BRETHREN.

For nine months the war has been managed on the policy of putting down the rebellion mildly, and saving slavery. As the two are so entwined together, our generals have been afraid to strike severely at the one for fear of wounding the other. The idea has been, so to conduct the war that "whether the rebellion succeeded or failed, the condition of no human being should changed," as we are solemnly assured by the oracle of State. The "Conservatives" have insisted that slavery should not be harmed; and for the sake of harmony and unity, the Progressives have acquiesced. Thus the people have consented to a pro-slavery war programme, and the fruits of nine months' work are before the country. Half a million of soldiers are in the field. Three hundred war vessels are afloat. Twenty thousand lives have been sacrificed, and four hundred millions of dollars of debt have been incurred, to be liquidated, principal and interest, by taxes clutched from the savings of toil. But if the rebellion has not been put down, the country has the proud satisfaction of knowing, that the precious institution of slavery remains unhurt—that it "still lives" and flourishes; and that it furnishes our rebel brethren, in their hour of distress, with food and clothing, and supports their families at home, while they are gallantly struggling to destroy the Union. We all enjoy the supreme felicity of knowing, that to our forbearance and magnanimity, the rebels are indebted for their success in thus far resisting the Grand Army of the Republic. Without the labor and assistance of four millions of blacks, our traitor brethren would be shattered and powerless; they would be hungry and in rags; they would be feeble and in despair. The alternative before them would be the hard one of submission or exile. With the loss of their laboring population, what headway could seven millions of insurgents make against twenty millions of white Unionists, assisted by four millions of colored Unionists? They must necessarily succumb before such overwhelming disparity of forces.

How unspeakably grateful these traitors should feel to the Northern "conservatives," who have preserved thus far to them, the undisturbed possession and indispensable assistance of four millions of loyal colored laborers? We Union people are the most magnanimous on the face of the earth. The records of history show nothing approaching it in unselfishness. The case in its simplest form stands thus: On one side there are twenty-four millions of people devoted to the Union and anxious for its preservation. On the other side there are seven millions who hate the Union and have resolved to destroy it, and have appealed to arms to settle the question and enforce their purpose. The issue is accepted on the part of the Unionists. But the latter perceiving the great disparity of force, in a spirit of sublime chivalry, detail four millions of Union men and notify their adversaries that they are welcome to the full use of them during the combat. And it is further stipulated on the part of the Unionists, that if any of these reinforcements sent to the rebels, shall desert back to the loyal standard they shall be "delivered up" to the traitors.

By means of the *loan* of those four millions of sable loyalists to the rebels, they have been endowed with the requisite strength to oppose a successful resistance to the Grand Army of the Union; and if our sublime magnanimity continues, the prospect before them is flattering, that they will succeed in accomplishing their darling purpose of annihilating the Union, and laying the proud North prostrate at their feet.

But the Union men have not only shown their chivalrous spirit in letting the rebels have four millions of loyal blacks to help them, but in fighting them *easy*, conducting the war on peace principles, on our side. Our generals have taken care that no hard blows be struck, and none below the rebel belt, though they are at liberty to strike as they please. No following up of advantages when our adversary happens to get knocked down, is permitted. No kicking or choking is allowed, as that might hurt Mr. Secesh. When he runs, we stop and "fortify," until he gets over his fright and comes back reinforced. This is the way the war is waged. It is conducted on strictly "conservative" principles. But we are all solaced with the reflection, that whether the rebellion succeeds or fails, whether the Union be saved or perish, the legal condition of no human being shall be changed. No slave shall be emancipated; no rebel rivet on a loyal bondman's manacles shall be loosened. Surely, this is consolation enough to repay us for millions of taxes; for a huge debt; for slain sons and brothers, and a wrecked Union. At all events, it is all we shall get, so let us be content therewith.

Senator Bright's Treasonable Letter.

The letter of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, upon which the question for his expulsion from the United States Senate has been raised, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits *your capital* mainly to dispose of what he regards *a great improvement in fire-arms*. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and *reliable in every respect*.

Very truly yours, JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President of the Confederation of States.*

Mr. Bright has acknowledged this letter to be genuine, and has even gone so far as to defend it, and to say that under similar circumstances he should do so again. He has, however, been prudently circumspect in his walk and conversation before the Senate. He has voted for all war measures. He has not intruded himself—like Vallandigham—as a "peace maker." But these things aside, it is plain from the record that he has, as an individual Senator of the United States, acknowledged the independence of the rebellious States, by recognizing as such "His Excellency, the President of the Confederation of States." The body of the letter is of no consequence. It would have been the same if he had introduced to the notice of Jeff. Davis a favorite negro servant. But in so far as he anticipated what might or might not be in the future, in giving his own recognition to the Montgomery cabal, he was guilty of treason against the Government of which he was a sworn member, and should be held accountable therefor. It is hardly to the point that from the first he has had no legal claim to the seat he holds—beyond the title given him by Jeff. Davis and a majority of the Senate in defiance of the Legislature of Indiana. It is enough to know that as a Senator of the United States—by whatever claim he may hold that distinction—he did recognize the rebel Government. We sincerely hope he may be expelled; and we do not believe the party exists in Indiana that can, upon the plea that he has been made a martyr, carry him upon their shoulders through a popular campaign as a candidate for re-election.

That's the Way the Money Goes.

The Moline (Ill.) *Independent* has for months been raising the cry that Government horses, subsisted on Rock Island, were being starved. No attention was paid to it, for what right had an editor to "know anything about war." More than this, an investigating committee over in Davenport reported the horses "in good condition, and regularly fed with a full allowance of hay and grain." Within a few days the horses have been taken to St. Louis, and there, on seeing them, they were all condemned! Net loss to the Government *ninety-two thousand dollars!* Of course the editor of the Moline *Independent* didn't know anything about horses.

Population of Canada.

The results of the recent Canadian census, that of 1861, show an aggregate population of about two and a half millions—Canada West or Upper Canada has about a quarter million the largest portion. Precise figures cannot be given now, as reports vary, and the official statement is not yet published. About three-quarters of the population, on the average of both divisions, East and West, are native-born. The native-born element, however, is much stronger in the eastern or lower division, where the original French element has retained predominant influence, numerically as well as politically. The proportion of the whole population in all Canada, of French origin, is, notwithstanding the influx of people from other nations, even now nearly one-half, or almost equal numerically to the portion of population descended from all other nationalities; a proportion which will probably surprise most readers. In this estimate, however, we do not include persons of foreign birth, who number about one-fourth of the whole population of Canada. Ireland furnishes the largest portion of the population that is not native-born in Canada; aside from the large portion of native population descended from Irish ancestry. The present number of Irish-born inhabitants is nearly a quarter of a million. The Irish-born inhabitants are thus almost equal, numerically, to the proportion of the population of English, Welsh and Scottish birth.

The following comparative tabular statement is worthy of note, in these times particularly:

For every 100 of the population of the whole Province, there were native of—

Canada—	1851.	1861.
Not of French origin	33.97	41.38
Of French origin	37.79	35.12
Ireland	14.39	9.62
England and Wales	5.10	5.08
Scotland	4.91	4.47
United States	2.06	2.57
All other countries	1.42	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00

The number of Indians in all Canada is stated at less than thirteen thousand.

Some who are inquisitive about the effect of the "underground railroad" in peopling that region, may be surprised to learn that, after all the hullabaloo about runaway slaves, the whole colored population of Canada, East and West, falls short of twelve thousand—verifying the old saying of "great cry and little wool."

Breaking Down the Newspapers.

[From the New York Post.]

We trust that in the present agitation of various projects for taxation and reform, a systematic war is not to be made upon the press. But if all the measures now introduced into Congress and the State Legislatures are carried, a large part of the newspapers will have to give up the ghost. Already we perceive the country journals cry out with one voice against the taxes on the spread of knowledge, which have been broached at Washington, while the publishers of the principal weekly papers in this city and its neighborhood join in the following protest:

"NO TAXES UPON KNOWLEDGE!

NEW YORK, January 25, 1862.

"*To the Editors and Proprietors of Newspapers Throughout the Country:*

"Gentlemen: We desire particularly to call your attention, on behalf of the newspaper publishers of this city and vicinity, to the project now mooted in Congress, of imposing a duty or special tax on newspapers, and to urge you to spare not a moment in securing the opposition of the representatives of your respective districts to the outrageous, unjust and iniquitous measure. If adopted, it will prove a death blow to newspaper enterprise in this country, and deprive the people of the advantage of a cheap and free press. *It will fetter and crush out every newspaper not owned by heavy capitalists, subject the press to the dictation of power, and will tend to the building up of a monopoly in the newspaper business, dangerous alike to the liberties and interests of the people.*

"The project is one which should secure the united opposition of the press of this country; and with timely and proper efforts on the part of all interested, the evil may be avoided.

"Again urging you to lose no time in corresponding with your Representatives in Congress,

"We remain yours, fraternally,

"Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, proprietors of New York *Mercury* and *Sunday Mercury*.
"Morris & Willis, publishers *Home Journal*.
"Mackey & Co., publishers *United States Economist*.
"G. R. Crooks, editor of *Methodist*.
"Edw. Bright, editor *Examiner*.
"Orange Judd, editor *American Agriculturist*.
"Noah, Deans & Howard, proprietors *Sunday Times*.
"Frank Leslie, proprietor *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News, Illustrirte Zeitung, Budget of Fun, History of the War, Monthly Magazine*.
"John Clancy, New York *Leader*.
"Jas. L. Smith & Co., *Saturday Evening Courier*.
"Frederic Rauchfuss, *New Yorker Abend-Zeitung*.
"Fred. Schwedler, New York *Demokrat*.
"Oswald Ottendorfer, New York *Staats-Zeitung*.
"Edward Gardner, publisher Brooklyn *City News*.
"Edwin B. Spooner, publisher Brooklyn *Evening Star*.
"I. Van Anden, publisher Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.
"Geo. C. Bennett, publisher Brooklyn *Daily Times*.
"And many others, who will memorialize Congress."

The Washington *Star*, one of the most enterprising and useful of the smaller papers, and which has upheld the banner of the Union from the beginning in a hostile neighborhood, thus describes the effect of the tax on the cheaper sheets:

"So far as the penny journals are concerned, this proposition, if it becomes a law, will instantly compel their proprietors to suspend their publication, and will, therefore, entirely defeat the design of collecting that or any other war tax whatever from that class of business men.

"For instance: the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Washington *Star*, Baltimore *Sun* and *Clipper*, New York *Sun*, and Boston *Herald*, all journals of very large circulation, receive for those papers furnished to regular subscribers but 66-100 of a cent each; a price barely paying for the white paper on which and the ink with which they are printed, after deducting the loss from spoiled sheets and other incidental wastage. Now, to compel the publishers of those journals to pay into the Treasury of the United States, for one year, a half or quarter cent upon every sheet they print in that time, will surely be to exact from them not only their whole income for the year, but very probably all they have accumulated from business in years past.

"To enact that every member of Congress shall pay into the United States Treasury, for the support of the war, his whole salary and the proceeds of the sale of his whole property of every description, would only be legislating with reference to themselves, as Mr. Colfax proposes to legislate with reference to the penny press of the country. No member of either House has come forward with any such proposition bearing upon Congress, however.

"As a class, the press are willing, of course, to bear their fair share of necessary taxation for war purposes, but not to have their entire business utterly destroyed, and their ability to pay any revenue whatever into the National Treasury destroyed with it. The principle upon which such taxation is conceived—enormously disproportionate taxation upon the most useful business of the times—is worse than a foolish one. Taxation, to be satisfactory to the country, should be fair and equal upon all classes, in proportion to their means—disproportionately large only on such branches of business as should be discouraged, as it were, for the public interest, and on such as furnish the public with luxuries."

No class in the community, as a whole has suffered more from the war than publishers of newspapers. They may have gained a little from an increase of circulation in the larger commercial centres, produced by the excitements of the times; but they have lost immeasurably more by the falling off of advertisements. We had the confession, the other day, of one of the most successful of the city journals, whose entire circulation is probably greater than that of any other in the country, to the effect that it would have saved money last year if it had been suspended for the whole time. No one can doubt the truth of the confession: but if that be true of a large and prosperous city journal, what must be the case with the multitude of country journals, and of others of inferior note.

Now, it is good policy, we believe, in laying a tax not to lay it in such a way as to destroy the subject of the tax. The publishers of newspapers will doubtless gladly bear their share in the burdens of the war; they have already contributed their part indirectly as we have seen; but our legislators should be careful not to inflict upon them a greater weight than they are able to endure.

☞ In the Senate the other day, Davis of Kentucky was maquiloquent and pathetic over the horrors of the proposition to arm the slaves, and told his audience how well he loved his negroes. Senator Harlan of Iowa gave him a hard hit when he suggested that the Senator from Kentucky had omitted in his recital the most heinous part of the proposition—that it was "*arming children against their fathers*." The gentleman from Kentucky did not appear particularly flattered by the addition to his chapter of horrors which Harlan had contributed, nor the implication that it was fatherly affection after all that he bore his negroes.

☞ The present "sensation" in the amusement line at New York is the grand Shakspearian combination now performing at Niblo's Garden. It consists of the following gentlemen and ladies, probably the strongest array of Shaksperian talent ever assembled in one theatre—Mr. Hackett, E. L. Davenport, Mr. Wheatley, J. W. Wallack, Mark Smith, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Wallack, Mrs. Grattan, etc. The house has been entirely refitted at an expense of $20,000, and is crowded nightly from pit to dome.

☞ John McKinney, ex-State Treasurer of Michigan, has obtained bail in $14,000 for his appearance for trial before the Circuit Court, to be held on the 11th inst., and has gone home to spend the intervening time. Twenty citizens of Ingham county became his bondsmen. Mr. McKinney was sixty years old last Friday week.

☞ The Dr. Dwight who was killed by the railroad accident near Bennington, Vt., on Saturday of last week, was Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., of Constantinople, for nearly thirty years a missionary of the American Board. At the time of his death he was on his way to Montreal, for the purpose of attending some anniversary meetings.

☞ The Iowa House of Representatives has decided that the office of County Supervisor is not such, in the sense of the Constitution, as to prevent a person from being elected to the Legislature. Mr. Maxwell, of Clinton county, is therefore confirmed in his claim to a seat.

☞ Edmund C. Stedman, author of the "Diamond Wedding," and who wrote the best description of Bull Run, has retired from the reportorial corps of *The World*, and accepted a position in the office of the U. S. Attorney General at Washington.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Secretary Stanton's First Undertaking—Who is the Head of the Army?—The Failures of West Point—Army Reforms in prospect—Investigating Accomac and Ball's Bluff—Invaluable Contributions to History—Reorganization of the Supreme Court—The New Judges.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1862.

Secretary Stanton seems to have labored first to bring back to the public mind the fact that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and that all officers of lower grade than the President are the servants of the War Department. To this end the "General Order" referring to the battle of Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky, was published in the name of the "President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." It was announced not simply that the *President* has received intelligence so and so, as has been customary in former years, but that the President, in his capacity as generalissimo of the land and naval forces of the Union, has received the gratifying news. It will be remembered that these general orders, complimenting the troops for bravery and discipline, have heretofore been published in the name of the "General-in-Chief, George B. McClellan,"—thus giving official warrant to the conviction that the President was merely a pleased spectator of the valor of our soldiers, and that Gen. McClellan had taken the war by contract. There has been a wonderful change in the public mind here within a few days as to where the responsible head of the army is to be found. It is no longer heard in Administration circles that Gen. McClellan knows this, that, and the other—Gen. McClellan knows why the army doesn't move—Gen. McClellan is a military man, and we are not military men—Gen. McClellan has a plan, and we leave it all to Gen. McClellan. A new set of ideas has grown up, and it is now boldly asserted that Gen. McClellan's superiors have a right to know something about army movements, and to put in a word here and there.

The fact is, West Point has been tried and found wanting. West Point has not been over brilliant in the field (since Lyon fell), and not over zealous in hurting the rebels. West Point generally has no heart in the war. West Point is intensely pro-slavery, and intolerably abusive of the volunteers. West Point gave us Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, the blockade of the Potomac, the Accomac expedition, and all of the Port Royal expedition except the fighting. West Point is essentially aristocratic—believing in a standing army and a huge national debt—is intensely tickled with the presence of the foreign princes, counts and barons who have joined the army of the Potomac from love of lucre or love of carnage—is imbued with the same notions of Democracy and popular rights that prevail over at Richmond. Moreover, West Point is aggressive towards everybody except the enemy—going to the length of countermanding or modifying the instructions of Secretary Cameron to Gen. T. W. Sherman on the one hand, and threatening to turn its artillery against Congress on the other. Finally West Point *has no plan for subduing the rebels*.

Secretary Stanton has surveyed this gloomy field with a clear eye, and, as I think, has brought to his task a stout heart. There is reason to believe that whoever and whatever stands in the way of our success he will not hesitate to strike down, and that he will proceed upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, of satisfying the people and the people's representatives as he goes along, instead of turning a deaf ear to their complaints, or running counter to their wishes. It is believed that he will dismiss such disloyal officers as Maynadier, Tilden, Harrison, Throckmorton, McGuire, etc., and set his face like a flint against the outrageous robberies that have been committed in or through the War Department. It is hoped too, that blundering and imbecility in the field will be neither overlooked nor rewarded—that zeal in catching negroes for the public enemy, and driving the Hutchinsons with their songs of freedom out of our camps, will not be commended, if indeed tolerated—and that common sense as well as common humanity will be admitted to a place among the general orders. It was unfortunate that Mr. Tucker was nominated for the responsible post of Assistant Secretary of War, after Mr. Stanton took the Department—for already numerous protests against the appointment have been received, both by letter and in person, from intelligent business men in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, setting forth among other things that Mr. Tucker is extravagant and reckless with money to the last degree. Mr. Tucker is not yet confirmed, but I suppose when the pinch comes he will be. It is not all at flattering to him that his name should be hung up a whole week after the confirmation of his colleague, Mr. Watson, who by the way is giving abundant proof of the wisdom which designated and confirmed him for his responsible office.

The following officers appeared at the door of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday: Col. H. E. Paine (4th Wisconsin), Lieut. Col. S. A. Bean (ditto), Capt. W. P. Moore (ditto), Major Bacon (6th Michigan), Col. Warren (5th New York.) These are the senior officers of all the regiments which have returned from the Accomac expedition, except the Indiana regiment. Probably one or two from this regiment also will be summoned. These witnesses, as all others who have been before the Committee, were requested not to mention to any one outside what transpired in the examination. There are reasons also connected with the army regulations which deter them from throwing any light on this interesting subject, except as they are required by law. It is sufficient to know that there is now an abundance of sworn testimony on record to make up the history of the expedition at the proper time. A Senator told me several days ago that an orderly sergeant in the expedition, with whom he was well acquainted, and whom he believed to be a truthful man, had informed him that *arms and ammunition*, as well as cavalry horses, were given back to the rebels in Northampton county, after being captured by our troops. Another person, a member of Congress, was informed shortly after the expedition returned to Baltimore, that our forces were delayed more than a week from pursuing the retreating rebels towards the lower end of the peninsula, for no apparent reason except to give said rebels time to bury their cannon, hide their muskets, and smooth their faces.

Major General Banks and Col. Devens (15th Massachusetts) were also before the Committee yesterday, probably telling what they knew about Ball's Bluff. The service which this Committee is rendering to History can hardly be over-estimated. Leaving out of view the important advantages to be derived by the country at the present moment from such an investigation, the doubts and dust which cover all such conflicts are being swept away, so that the truth may eventually stand confessed in the sworn testimony of witnesses and participants. I am fully convinced, as I have stated heretofore, that *nobody* yet knows the history of this war, not even Gen. Scott, not even Gen. McClellan, not even Secretary Cameron, not even President Lincoln, so much at loose ends has it been conducted.

The various propositions for re-organizing the Supreme Court—that is, the various new districts proposed in the Northwest—relate partly to geographical and partly to personal considerations. The district of Ohio and Kentucky was strenuously opposed by Wade and Sherman for fear that Mr. Holt would be appointed the Judge, and the Senate refused to make such a district against their wishes. Secretary Smith, Senator Browning and Senator Doolittle are candidates for the Bench. If the arrangement of Ohio and Kentucky should fail, Ohio and Michigan must go together in one district, (on account of population,) Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in another, and the four States west of the Mississippi in the third, thus rendering it impossible to appoint both Mr. Smith and Mr. Browning to the seats. The Ohio Senators fought against the "Ohio and Kentucky" arrangement so energetically that it became apparent the bill would not pass in that shape. Suddenly Mr. Swayne is appointed Supreme Judge, and the difficulty vanishes. Ohio no longer objects to being classified with Kentucky, although Mr. Wade votes against it for consistency's sake. Then the bill passes the Senate as first proposed by the Judiciary Committee—Ohio and Kentucky making one circuit; Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the second; and Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the third. If the bill passes the House in this shape, Mr. Smith and Mr. Browning will undoubtedly be the two judges. There is a strong disposition, however, in the House, to quarrel with the bill on geographical grounds, the opponents alleging that Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota make a ragged and ungraceful circuit on the map, and that the four States west of the Mississippi river naturally go together, making a compact and growing circuit. I presume, however, the bill will pass the House in its present shape, or at least in some shape which will keep Indiana and Illinois apart.

A Hard Story of Government Hospitals.

Messrs. E. W. Blatchford, Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, has issued a pamphlet, being a "Report of the Condition of Camps and Hospitals at Cairo and vicinity, Paducah and St. Louis," by Rev. W. W. Patton and S. N. Isham, M. D., of the Chicago branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. At Cairo they found the hospitals in the worst possible order, mere filthy pens, from which it would seem impossible for a sick man to emerge alive. The most unfavorable case mentioned is the Regimental Hospital of Col. ——— Surgeon ——— (names suppressed by the Committee) in which were ninety patients, in crowded and filthy rooms, with a great lack of bed vessels and spittoons, the most of the beds being supplied with a disgusting heap of sawdust on the floor, for the purpose of expectoration. Some of the sick lay upon hay on the floor; a fetid odor pervaded the wards; the convalescents were huddled together in groups, wherever a vacant corner could be found. There were no shirts nor drawers, and the men, however ill, and though near to death, were in their ordinary clothes, with their overcoats for pillows!"

STARTLING TREASON DEVELOPMENTS.

REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Disloyal Employes of Government.

We lay before our readers another installment of the Report of the Potter Committee on the disloyalty of office-holders retained in the employment of the Government. The Committee began its investigations Aug. 24, 1861. It then took a recess for a few days, and resumed its labors on the 9th of September, and continued them from day to day until the 8th of October.

During this period, about five hundred and fifty charges of disloyalty against persons connected with the Government were made and inquired into, in relation to which near four hundred and fifty witnesses were examined.

Since the present session of Congress commenced, the Committee, as far as their other duties would allow, resumed their investigations, and several meetings have been held, at which important cases have been inquired into, and valuable information elicited. Indeed, it has become quite apparent that the subject is far from being exhausted, and every day new cases are being brought to the attention of the Committee, involving serious charges of disloyalty against persons intrusted with office, or employed in responsible situations by the Government.

The position of the President and heads of Departments is not favorable to the receipt of information prejudicial to the loyalty of those employed under them. Such information almost invariably rests with fellow clerks, and other citizens of Washington, who find it difficult to gain access to those in power amid the press of public business. In the meanwhile, disloyal men who have resolved to enjoy the patronage of a Government which at heart they desire to see overthrown, and against which they are perhaps conspiring, lose no opportunity to ingratiate themselves with the Secretaries under whom they hold place, and other influential persons, by faithless professions of loyalty, and obsequious protestations of personal regard. It is the office of the Committee to step in and supply a channel of communication between the people, who have for years known these disloyal men, and the distinguished gentlemen whose duty it becomes, upon proper evidence, to remove them from office.

All the evidence has been given under oath, and in a majority of the cases involving the loyalty of the clerks, witnesses have been fellow-clerks who have been associated with the accused for months or years. The Committee have endeavored to avoid, as far as possible, all testimony founded in mere partisan or personal feeling. They may not in all cases have escaped this source of misinformation, which must unavoidably attend an investigation of this kind, but they have earnestly striven to guard against it.

The testimony also shows that there is a large number of employes who have never been heard by any one to utter a sentiment of disapprobation of the rebellion, or of cordial feelings for the maintenance of the Union.

It is not possible for a loyal citizen to remain silent or indifferent in the hour when mad rebellion raises its parricidal arm against the Government. At such a time he must speak, and he will act. Love of country is a sentiment as deeply implanted in the human heart as the love of life itself; and if the utterance of patriotic sentiment and sympathy for the nation is withheld, when its very existence is imperiled, it is because treason has infused its poison into his soul and paralyzed his tongue.

CALEB B. SMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Committee found the Department of the Secretary of the Interior perfectly rotten with secessionists. They laid before the Secretary the evidence of the guilt of scores of employes, but no heed has been paid to their exposures or remonstrances. The traitors continue to feed and fatten at the public crib. We take the following specimens at random from a frightfully long list:

JNO. H. MATTINGLY.

A witness in this case, O. G. Abell, is a clerk in the Land Office. He states with reluctance, in consideration of his relationship to and friendly association with the family, that Mr. Mattingly's conversation indicates strong sympathy with the rebels. Heard him speak disparagingly of our troops, and in exaggerated terms in favor of the rebel troops. When the oath was first tendered to him, he hesitated a long time about taking it, and only took it at the earnest solicitation of his friends." The witness further states that he has heard Mattingly "speak in the most contemptuous terms of the Union troops, calling them 'chicken thieves,' &c., saying that all the stealing done in Baltimore was by Union troops. Has also heard him use expressions in drinking, 'To the health of Jeff. Davis,' 'To the success of Beauregard,' and 'To the success of the Confederacy.'"

The next witness, John A. Miller, states that he knows John H. Mattingly, a clerk in the Post-Office Department, appointed by the present Administration; that "his associations have been, and are yet, with those who are known to sympathize with the rebels. Witness is satisfied he is a secessionist."

J. FOUKE, CLERK, LAND OFFICE.

G. B. Towles, a resident of Washington, testifies to a conversation with J. Fouke, clerk in the Land Office, some time prior to the inauguration. Witness says, "Fouke openly avowed himself a secessionist." "On another occasion, viz.: last Monday (the 22d of July, 1861,) witness heard Fouke say, "We have given them hell; we fight on principle," alluding to the fight of Sunday near Manassas. Fouke also said, "The damned Yankees are fighting for pay, we for principle." The brother of witness, James Towles, was present when the conversation took place.

James Towles, being sworn, corroborates the above statement, and adds that Fouke, on the occasion above alluded to, said: "He knew they could whip them, and they could do it again."

He said that "when he went to fight he fought for principle, and not for pay, as these d—d Yankees did. There was no use of the Yankees going down there, as they would get their d—d scalps taken off."

LOUIS BOSWORTH, CLERK, PATENT OFFICE.

The witness, Elias D. Young, resides in this city, and boarded in the same house with Bosworth, previous to the 4th of March, 1861. Witness "heard Bosworth repeatedly denounce the Government for taking any steps to put down the rebellion of the South." Bosworth stated to witness "that if he was removed from office he should go South, and he had no doubt but he could get employment under the Southern Government." Witness further states "that Bosworth's wife and children are open secessionists."

JOSEPH BROWN, POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The witness, Solomon J. Fague, swears that "I know J. Brown, Commissioner of Police, recently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. In April last, when the Virginia troops marched into Harper's Ferry, I had a conversation with Mr. Brown. He said the Northern troops ought to be whipped like hell. I told him that he was mistaken—that this rebellion would be put down. He did not agree with me, but thought the United States Government would have to succumb."

SMITH MINOR, LAND OFFICE.

The witness, H. B. Golden, a watchman in the Treasury Department, swears that "He told me at the time of the election of delegates to the Virginia State Convention, that his sympathies were with the South, but that his interests, he supposed, would be in favor of the Union."

Another witness, Henry C. Stroman, a clerk in the Customs Bureau, testifies that, in a conversation with Smith Minor, "he maintained the position that the States had a right to secede. I took issue with him, but he contended that they had that right under the Constitution, and that if the South felt herself aggrieved, she had a perfect right to secede. Mr. Minor's reputation among his neighbors was that of a secessionist."

A third witness, Richard Southern, deposed before Justice Stratton, of this county and district, "that he was one of the judges of the election at Ball's Precinct, the Fifth District of Alexandria county, when the vote was taken for the ratification or rejection of the act of secession of the State of Virginia, and, in his official capacity, he recorded the vote of Smith Minor, now employed in one of the Government offices, and that said vote was cast in favor of secession, so help him God."

The deposition will be published in full with the evidence.

GEORGE M. HOWARD, CLERK IN CENSUS BUREAU.

The witness, Joel Gurley, is a clerk in the 6th Auditor's office. His testimony is as follows: "I know G. M. Howard, an examiner in the Census Bureau; I have heard him say that the war was gotten up by the present Administration, and they must carry it out. He said it was an unholy war against the South; that it could have been compromised before, and could be now. * * In speaking of our reverses, he always seemed pleased, and chuckled over the success of the rebels."

CAREY GWYNNE, CLERK IN PENSION OFFICE.

The witness, Wm. Reynolds, a clerk in the Interior Department, testifies that last Spring, when this city was considered in great danger from the rebels, his (Carey Gwynne's) conversation showed that he thought the rebels would take the city, and that he hoped they would. That was the general tenor of his conversation. He said the Southern Confederacy would have to be acknowledged, and he thought it ought to be.

The testimony of E. H. Talbot of the Pension office is general, to the effect that he believes Mr. Gwynne to be a secessionist from the tone of his conversation.

J. H. BLAKE, CLERK, LAND OFFICE.

The witness (J. S. Roler) is a clerk in the Land Office, and heard J. H. Blake, employed in the same office, say "that the Government was waging an unjust war; that its object is to subjugate the South and liberate the slaves." Witness also heard Blake's wife say, in her husband's presence, "that we have no Government; that the soldiers here were Northern herds, sent here to free the slaves." Witness also says, "that Blake was turned out of office, but afterward reinstated."

The next witness in the case of J. H. Blake, is S. S. Turner, who is also employed in the Land Office. He says that when the Hon. Andrew Johnson made his great speech in the Senate in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, he was denounced by many clerks in the Department, that among others J. H. Blake was very abusive of Senator Johnson, and said he hoped Johnson would be hung, and every other man in the South who sympathized with him.

W. N. KEEFE, MESSENGER INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The witness, James Cameron, testified that Keefe "had made a bet with some one, I believe with Frank Von Kraser, or some such name, but I am not sure with whom, that Lincoln would not be elected. I said to him after the election, 'Well, Keefe, you have lost your bet.' He said he was able to pay all he had lost; 'but,' said he, pulling or flourishing a pistol, 'I will bet fifty dollars the black son-of-a-b——h will never be inaugurated.'"

THE REV. ALFRED HOLMEAD, CLERK, LAND OFFICE.

C. B. Snow, Librarian Coast Survey Bureau, testifies that he is a member of the church of which the Rev. A. Holmead is pastor. That Holmead is also a clerk in the Land Office. Witness further states, "that on the 20th day of May, 1861, Holmead preached from his pulpit an out-and-out secession sermon, what witness considered a very treasonable discourse. He denounced the war of the Government to preserve the Union an unholy war, and maintained that no Christian could enter it, and take part in it as a soldier. He endeavored to persuade his congregation not to take part in the war, and told them he could not see how they could reconcile it to their conscience as Christians. In quoting from the communion service the words 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart,' &c., Holmead remarked, 'How can a Christian, in view of this commandment, take part in this war, and much less so in view of the second commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'' He argued at length in his sermon to establish his position that this was an unholy war on the part of the government. After the sermon, witness being Warden and Vestryman of the church, remonstrated with Holmead, and told him that if soldiers had been present his sermon would have given great offense. He replied with much feeling, that 'his conscience could not be called in question; that he was only accountable to God for his conscience.'"

Jonathan Dillon, a member of Holmead's church, from which he withdrew last spring, testifies "that Holmead is a better Southern sectional man." Witness heard him say "no man North of Mason and Dixon's line could be trusted;" and "that from Holmead's general conversation, and the sentiments expressed in and out of church, witness feels perfectly sure, from his knowledge of Holmead, that he is disloyal to the Government, and that his entire sympathies are with the rebels."

F. ORME, CLERK, CENSUS BUREAU.

The witness (Dr. Vickers Fell), a clerk in the Census Bureau, is acquainted with F. Orme, a clerk in the same office. Witness states that he had a conversation with Mr. Orme in Bloomington, Ill., at the time the Peace Convention was in session in Washington; and that, on the occasion referred to, Orme said, "The South was right in this contest; that the North was wrong; that if it came to blows, he (Orme) hoped the South would succeed." He also said that "Virginia was right, and had always been right, and that the South ought to prevail against the North."

G. W. BEALL, CLERK, LAND OFFICE.

The witness (Wm. Reynolds, Jr.) is a Clerk in the Interior Department, and is acquainted with G. W. Beall, a Clerk in the Land Office. Witness states that "when the first oath was administered to the clerks, Beall hesitated about taking it. He took till the next day to consider the subject, and, as he told witness, to consult with his friends." Witness further states that "at that time his conversation was very unsatisfactory to loyal men, and indicated strongly that his sympathies were with the rebels. Since then he has been more non-committal. He was generally understood throughout the office as a secessionist. He was generally spoken of as such, and his reinstatement in office caused a good deal of talk and astonishment."

The next witness (S. S. Turner) is also a clerk in the Land Office, and knows G. W. Beall, a clerk in the same office, appointed from Tennessee. "When the first oath was administered to the clerks in the Department, Beall told witness that he would not take it, and remonstrated with witness, and endeavored to persuade witness not to take it." Witness further states "that Beall absented himself from the office that morning, telling him that he would not take the oath. In the afternoon witness met Beall on the street, and he asked witness if he had taken the oath. Witness told him he had. He then told witness that he (witness) had committed a great wrong. The next day Beall, having consulted with some friends in the meantime, came to the office and took the oath."

CHARLES HIBBS, MESSENGER, PENSION OFFICE.

The witness, James A. Wise, is a member of the Capitol Police, and testifies that Charles Hibbs, Messenger in the Pension Bureau, *has two sons in the rebel army*; and from what witness knows and has heard concerning Hibbs, he has no doubt whatever that his sympathies are with the rebels.

A. B. Allen, Detective Police officer, testifies that Charles Hibbs has two sons in the secession army, and also two in this city, who are secessionists. Witness "had conversation with Hibbs, and has no doubt as to his position or his feelings—they are with the secessionists."

Cornelius Lent, a resident of this city, testifies "that Charles Hibbs, a messenger in the Patent Office, has two sons in the Southern army. Witness "carried an affidavit of a Mr. Mills to the Secretary of the Interior, in which this fact is set forth; as also the fact that he (Mills) had reason to believe that a correspondence was kept up between Bentley (a clerk in the Treasury Department, and reported by the Committee as a secessionist) and Hibbs's sons."

RICHARD GALLAGHER, LABORER, PATENT OFFICE.

Wm. R. Clark, a resident of Washington, testified that Richard Gallagher, an employe of the Interior Department, lives next door to the house in which witness boards. "Some time this summer Gallagher had a quarrel with some persons in the house where he boarded. The persons with whom Gallagher quarreled, were driven from the house. The noise drew witness to the window. After the men left, Gallagher, and some other person, set down on the door-step of the house, and either Gallagher, or the other man with him, said: 'I am in favor of secession!' 'So am I,' said the other, 'under certain circumstances!' The night was bright moonlight."

The next witness, Samuel Russell, resides in this city, and knows Richard Gallagher of the Interior Department. Witness states that Gallagher is spoken of in the neighborhood where he resides as a secessionist.

B. FRAZIER, LABORER, PATENT OFFICE.

The witness, Benj. B. Bell, swears that Frazier's "wife and daughters are very bitter secessionists—extremely so. Yesterday his wife was at my house, and said that Beauregard would soon take this city, and then she would be all right; she said her husband was not a Unionist, but a submissionist only—for the purpose of keeping his office to get his bread and butter." The witness says that he has never heard Frazier say "anything about our national troubles."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The following names were reported to J. D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, Oct. 9, 1861:

James English, foreman.
William H. Towers, compositor.
William Towers, chief clerk.
Edwin Towers.
Harrison Arnold, compositor.
Robert Penman, compositor.
Francis Reading, compositor.
George McNair, compositor.
—— King, foreman, press room.

JAMES ENGLISH, FOREMAN.

The witness (Eugene O'Connor), is a brother-in-law of James English, foreman of the Government Printing Office. Witness testifies "that he heard English say, in front of St. Aloysius Catholic Church in this city to a crowd about him, 'that Abe Lincoln, and all his followers, would have to pick up stakes and leave after awhile.'" Witness further testifies "that English is an out-and-out secessionist."

WM. H. H. TOWERS, COMPOSITOR.

The first witness (George Cochrane) is employed in the Government printing-office, and testifies "that W. H. H. Towers is a compositor in the same office." Witness further testifies that he has heard Towers express himself violently and strongly in favor of the rebels, and against the Government; that Towers took the oath, but said that the first oath was extra-judicial, and not binding; and that he considered the last one, prescribed by Congress, as no more binding. Witness further states "that Towers has has two brothers in the rebel army."

Another witness (Wm. Flemming) also employed in the same office, testifies "that W. H. H. Towers told him that his sympathies were with the South in this rebellion." Witness further states that when the oath was tendered to the employes in the office, Towers said he would not take it. He put on his coat and left. The next day he came back, and said his family would suffer if he did not take the oath. Witness further testifies "that Towers has two brothers in the rebel army, and that they went from this city during the summer, and that one of them was employed in the Government Printing Office at the time he went South."

Wm. E. Knott, employed in the same office, corroborates the testimony of the other witnesses as to the refusal of Towers to take the oath, and adds that Towers said "he owed no allegiance to the United States."

Charles W. Schell also testifies that he "heard W. H. H. Towers say that if Virginia seceded he would shoulder his musket and go and fight for the South."

WM. TOWERS, CHIEF CLERK.

George Cochrane testifies that Wm. Towers, the father of W. H. H. Towers, is Chief Clerk in the Printing Bureau. Witness has been informed that Towers and his son kept up a correspondence with the two sons in the rebel army," "and has no doubt that Wm. Towers's sympathies are entirely with the rebels in this contest." Wm. Flemming also testifies "that Wm. Towers has two sons in the rebel army." Witness "does not know whether they were there with their father's approbation." Charles W. Schell also testifies "that he is satisfied that Wm. Towers, Chief Clerk of Printing Bureau, is a secessionist in feeling and sympathies;" "that he has two sons in the rebel army, and that whenever any news is received of reverses to our arms, he (Wm. Towers) shows by his conduct and manner that he is elated and rejoiced at it." F. J. Waters, employed in the same office, corroborates the testimony of Schell. Wm. E. Knott, employed in the same office, testifies "that it is the common impression in the office that Wm. Towers, the Chief Clerk, is in sympathy with the secessionists."

EDWIN TOWERS.

Charles W. Schell, employed in the Government Printing Office, testifies that Edwin Towers, (a brother of Wm. Towers, Chief Clerk in the same office) has the waste paper of the establishment amounting to from $1,000 to 2,000 per annum. That Edwin Towers's reputation is that of a secessionist; and witness has no doubt but that it is his true character, judging from what he has seen of him and heard him say.

Wm. E. Knott also testifies, "that Edwin Towers is a strong secessionist. On one occasion he was in the office, talking with his nephew about the Federal troops, and was disparaging them; on which occasion he said, 'If Beauregard catches the sons of b—— out of their lines, he will thrash them.' This was before the battle of Bull Run." Witness further says, "that Edwin Towers was at one time Quartermaster of one of the city regiments; and that he has also had several contracts for paper for the Government."

ROBERT PENMAN, COM.—FRANCIS REDDING, COM.

The witness (Charles W. Schell) is employed in the Government Printing Office, and testifies that Robert Penman and Francis Redding, employed in the same office, speak lightly of our troops, and indicate from their general conversation that their sympathies are with the rebels. Witness further testifies "that they are British subjects, and not citizens of the United States." F. J. Waters also testifies "that Penman and Redding ridicule the Government and our troops, and show by their conduct that their sympathies are with the rebels."

Another witness (Lieut. John W. Jones, 12th Infantry U. S. Army), who boarded in the same house with Francis Redding, now employed in the Government Printing Office, testifies that "Redding frequently said, in his presence, that he was sorry Lincoln did not have his d——d throat cut when he came through Baltimore." Redding also said that "Lincoln never would be inaugurated; that Jeff. Davis would drive him out of Washington in less than thirty days, and he (Redding) hoped to God he would." When Redding was told that he would have to take the oath of allegiance to this Government, in order to hold his place, he said "that the oath did not amount to anything, for the Government was already broken up."

GEORGE M'NAIR, COMPOSITOR.

The witness (F. J. Waters) is employed in the same office with George McNair, and testifies "that after the battle of Bull Run, McNair told witness that he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that it ought to be done." Wm. E. Knott also testifies "that McNair served three months in the District militia, but that he frequently argued in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and has expressed himself bitterly against the policy of the Government in relation to the war. His argument was, 'that the States have seceded, the Government was destroyed, and that the attempt of the Government to sustain itself by force of arms is an act of tyranny and despotism.'"

KING, FOREMAN, PRESS-ROOM.

George Gordon, recalled by the Committee, testifies "that on Monday following the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Defrees came into the office and told me that our troops were falling back on Washington, and that Beauregard was following in force and approaching Washington. Mr. King, the foreman of the press-room, said (after Defrees left), 'that he was damned glad that the damned Yankees would get whipped!' He (King) said, 'he would sooner the Southern people should have possession of this city than the Northern people.' He also said, 'We would have a better state of things here if the Southern people had it, and we would have no more fuss; that they would keep the seat of Government, and the Northern people would not.'" Witness further testifies "King said we would get rid of this damned Abolition Administration, and have a decent Government, such as Beauregard would give us."

SEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of clerks employed in the State Department is comparatively small, consequently their were not many traitors found in it. We have space only for the following:

IN CHARGE OF THE MAILS AND DISPATCHES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Although the name of Wm. Flaherty is not embraced in the list of employes transmitted to the Committee by the State Department on the 13th of July, 1861, yet the Committee has evidence of his being employed in that Department. The following is the testimony in this case:

W. Williams, a resident of Washington, testifies "to his acquaintance with Wm. Flaherty, a clerk in the State Department." Witness states "that Flaherty has a son in the rebel army, and that his wife is a rabid secessionist. That the day after the battle of Bull Run, she went from house to house, among the neighbors, greatly rejoicing over the defeat of our troops." Witness further states "that Flaherty has been in office many years; and that his reputation is that of a secessionist."

John Kearns, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, also testifies "that Wm. Flaherty, clerk in the State Department, is his near neighbor. That Flaherty's children are in the constant practice of expressing the strongest disunion sentiments, whenever occasion offers. They openly exult at our losses, or at any disaster that befalls us."

Another witness, John T. Hallock, testifies "that Flaherty has a son in the rebel army."

ANTHONY BEST, WATCHMAN.

John Plant testified that he knew Best, that his "associations were mostly with secessionists," and that he had heard him say "the South was bound to succeed." He is a shy man, and careful what he says in the presence of Union men, the witness states, "but he has seen enough of him and heard him say enough to make it perfectly certain to his mind that he is a strong secessionist, and that his entire sympathies are with the South in this rebellion."

Another witness, Thomas Thomas, states that he had known the person in question for seven years, and had "never heard him say a word against the Union, nor express any sympathy with the secessionists."

J. DONELSON, MESSENGER IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

There are several witnesses in this case. The first, J. W. Haynes, testified that he had heard Donaldson say "that he understood they intended to force the employes to take the oath again. But he said, I can take that well enough—it is of no account, there is no United States now."

James A. Wise stated that "his (Donaldson's) associations are almost almost altogether with secessionists, and from my knowledge of him I am perfectly satisfied he is a secessionist, and his entire sympathies are with the rebels."

W. H. Forest testified that Donaldson's affiliations and associations are with the class of men who are known in this city to be in sympathy with the rebels."

ONE OF LAMON'S PETS—GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, DEPUTY MARSHAL.

The witness, Amon Duvall, is one of the keepers of the city jail, and testifies "that in the latter part of Oct., 1860, he heard George W. Phillips, the United States Deputy Marshal for this District, say in the presence of a witness, 'that the election of Mr. Lincoln was or would be a sectional matter, and that the South would not, and ought not, to submit to it.'" Witness further states, "that while he has held the position of keeper of the jail, there has been several persons confined there on the charge of treason, and in relation to whom we had orders from the military authorities not to permit any visitors to see them, and notwithstanding these orders, persons would present themselves at the jail with a permit from Mr. Phillips, Deputy Marshal."

Witness further states, "that he reported the matter and was removed from his place, as keeper of the jail, because he did so. Col. Lamon, United States Marshal, informed witness that 'his removal was owing to his incessant opposition to Deputy-Marshal Phillips, and his friends.' Witness asked Marshal Lamon 'who he meant by his friends?' Lamon named James G. Bennett, Wm. H. Ward, John Van Reswick, and John E. Norris." Witness replied, 'that the last named gentleman had written a letter, in which he said he did not know what to do—whether to remain here, or go back to Virginia and join the Confederacy.' Also, 'that W. H. Ward (named by Lamon as his friend) had, in the presence of witness, exulted over the result of Bull Run fight, and said, 'the South never could be whipped.''" Witness further states, "that Deputy-Marshal Phillips is the intimate friend and associate of the men named by Marshal Lamon." Another witness (Geo. H. Fayman), is one of the Guards at the city jail, and testifies, "That the general orders of the jail were, not to permit any one to visit the prisoners confined there but there appeared to be no difficulty in people getting in to see them, through a pass from Mr. Phillips, the deputy-marshal. In this way, many persons often visited the prisoners confined there, who were understood to be secessionists. Mayor Berrett, John Van Reswick, and J. Carlisle took an active part in favor of the prisoners, trying to impress the authorities with a belief of their innocence. These gentlemen appeared to be able to get access to the prisoners at any time, through a permit from Deputy-Marshal Phillips, who seemed to entertain the same feeling and sympathy for the prisoners as themselves." Witness further states, "that he was summoned before the Committee, and came with great reluctance; but that what he has stated are his honest convictions with regard to Phillips."

JAMES WISE, CLERK U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The witness (Lewis Clephane, Postmaster, Washington, D. C.) "testifies to his acquaintance with Ward H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, and states that he has been informed that Lamon has recently appointed James Wise clerk in his office, in place of Mr. Minor, removed." Witness further testifies "that James Wise was a member of a band of men known as the 'National Volunteers,' in this city; that Wise was one of those who attacked the Republican rooms in this city on the night of the 6th of Nov., 1860, at which time the rooms were gutted, and much property destroyed. Dr. Boyle of Washington, now an officer in the rebel army, was the President of the National Volunteers. It was a secession organization, and of a military character. Its chief object was to prevent the inauguration of President Lincoln by force.

☞ The old Commonwealth of Massachusetts is exercised, just now, over the question of compelling the Bible to be read in schools. The Springfield *Republican* and other papers are opposed to any sectarianism, and say that the next generation will wonder at our higgling over so plain a question as to relieve education of all religious trammels. The question is before the Legislature in the form of a repeal of the present law, passed by the Know Nothing party. It is the great staple of debate; but the repeal party will probably carry.

☞ Col. W. J. Willey has been released by the Federal Court at Wheeling upon his parole of honor, with the understanding that he, together with a Mr. Ferguson, who has also been a prisoner for some time, are to go to Richmond to procure the release of Col. Woodruff of the 2d Kentucky regiment, who was captured in the Kanawha Valley last summer.

☞ The Colt Fire Arms Company, of Hartford, Ct., has elected E. K. Root, president, vice Sam Colt, deceased. Mr. Root has been Superintendent of the mechanical department for several years.

☞ The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* suspended its daily edition, some time since, and now suspends its weekly, dropping from the roll of the press altogether.

☞ We trust none of our military commanders will read this:

Old Governor Shelby, when in pursuit of Gen. Proctor, was addressed by an aid with the remark that it was a very bad day. It was raining at the time—a cold wind blowing from the lakes, and now and then a dash of sleet and snow, with deep mud under foot. "A bad day, do you call it?" said Governor Shelby, "I wish, sir, it was five times as bad." "Why, so, Governor?" "Because I would then be certain of catching Proctor, for I would be moving and he wouldn't."

FROM THE 42d ILL. REGIMENT.

Preparation for Marching—Movement of Troops—Camp Scenes and Punishments.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SMITHTON, Mo., Jan. 26, 1862.

Orders were received at this post two days since to prepare transportation, by shoeing mules, repairing wagons, and be ready for a march at the earliest possible moment. The weather for some time past has been unfavorable, but little drilling has been done, and soldiers soon tire of idle camp life, or of performing such duties as pertain to a military post in winter, in the way of cutting wood, hauling corn, hay, &c. The prospect of a march was hailed with delight by all the boys, and although at present in very comfortable buildings fitted up for winter quarters, they appear anxious to take the field, and it is a common expression among the soldiers, "Why are we not marched against the enemy instead of wasting time and prolonging our stay in the army?"

Everything is in readiness, and marching orders may be received an hour hence, or it may be weeks, but come when it may, the 42d regiment will have their armor on.

This is a military post in what is termed the Central District of Missouri, established by order of Major General H. W. Halleck, and is occupied by the 42d regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and a battery, and is a part of Gen. Pope's division.

The command of this post devolves upon Col. G. W. Roberts, who is a man of energy and perseverance, and if the time ever arrives for him to lead the 42d regiment against the enemy, you may be sure there will be no lack of discipline among officers and men. Lieut. E. H. Brown, Adjutant of the regiment and also Post Adjutant, is a thorough and efficient officer. In fact it can be truly said that the officers of the regiment are far above the average now in the volunteer service.

Lieut. Taliaferro is in command of the battery stationed here, consisting of one 12-pound gun, one 6-pound gun, and two 12-pound howitzers, and one hundred men. The Lieutenant commanding is a brave officer, and has seen service that told against the rebels at Wilson's Creek and Dug Springs, has twice marched to Springfield, and is now looking for marching orders.

As I write, two or three companies of the First Iowa cavalry are passing here towards Sedalia, followed by a baggage train. Their destination is a secret. It is generally believed there is at this time a strong force marching on Springfield, and unless Price retreats, as usual, our army will soon learn his strength. I believe the long looked for "forward movement" in Missouri is inaugurated, and that Price and his lawless horde will either be captured or driven so far out of the State that there will be little fear of his returning.

Four soldiers are this day serving out the sentence of a Court Martial for sundry offences. In front of headquarters may be seen this day, one man mounted on a wooden horse six feet high, where he sits every alternate hour, five hours each day for eight days, and has one month's pay stopped. Another stands near by on the head of a barrel the same lenth of time, and still another inside a barrel, both heads out, with ropes over his shoulders, and walking a ring twelve feet in diameter the same time as the others. In another part of the camp, another is serving out a sentence of fifteen days walking a ring six alternate hours each day, and one month's pay stopped. Attempts to desert, running the guards, leaving the guard-house, and refusing to obey their officers, are among the charges preferred, and for which they were tried, found guilty and sentenced.

☞ The Hoosac Tunnel, the "great bore" of Massachusetts, makes progress slowly. Last week, Mr. Haupt, the contractor, addressed a public meeting at Greenfield, and contended that the project was no longer an experiment. Although little had been accomplished, enough had been done to form data as to the completion of the work. Thus far, one-half of a mile had been bored into the east side of the mountain, and six hundred feet at the west. At the rate of progress which might be expected with the present appliances—1,000 feet per year—ten years would be required to complete the tunnel.

☞ The State Auditor of Iowa, reports twenty-four county treasurers in default to the total amount of $70,075. The largest amount is Dubuque county, $12,019.

Map of Kentucky.

A VALUABLE MAP OF KENTUCKY, Equal to Lloyd's Great Map of Virginia, From actual Surveys just before the War commenced.

☞ There has never been a Map of Kentucky issued before of any account.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Price 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely in Counties. Published by order of the Executive from actual surveys made of each County. This Map is the size of Lloyd's Southern States Map and Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, 4 feet Square. On this Map of Kentucky is shown every Mountain, every Ridge, every Wagon and Stage Road, every Canal, every Natural Curiosity, every Creek and River, and the name of each, every County Seat, every Town, every Village and every Post Town, every Mountain Pass and every Ford. Every Railroad and every Station on the Railroads, and the distances from Station to Station, are laid down from official authority.

☞ This Map is engraved on steel, and shows Tennessee as far south as Nashville.

Any one ordering this Map and not satisfied with it can have their money refunded.

Price per copy 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely, or 4 copies for $1.

Mounted edition on rollers, varnished nicely, $2.00; Pocket edition for Army Officers and Travelers, with linen backs, price $2.50. ☞ Sent by mail to any part of the country.

AGENTS WANTED in every County and also in the Army in Kentucky. Every Officer and soldier will need this Map—it is the only good Map ever made of Kentucky—and is worth its Price 50 cents, or 4 copies for $1. Sent by mail safely or no pay. Address J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway, New York. ja21-k867-1m-d&w

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD—REMOVAL.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart,

Take this method of informing their patients, and those who may desire to consult them, that they have REMOVED THEIR OFFICE From Adams street to rooms No.'s 5 and 6, at No. 124 Clark street, known as Washington Block, under Fassett and Cook's photographic gallery. They have been induced to remove to this locality for the greater convenience of those requiring frequent attention in the local treatment pursued by them.

In establishing an office at Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER, in connection with their New York office, they would briefly state that the local and direct mode of treating affections of the respiratory organs, by inhaling remedies into the lungs, instead of taking them into the stomach, was first systematized by them. And the great success which has attended the practice since its first introduction, amply attests the correctness of the views which for years they have given to the public on the subject.

The official records of the city of New York show a diminution of over thirty per cent. in the mortality from consumption in three years following their extensive practice in that city; while in and around Chicago there are many parties who were successfully treated from the office of the Drs. Hunter many years ago.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter deem it proper to state these facts, as corroborating the practical soundness of their theories, on the nature, causes and treatment of affections of the throat and lungs.

New York office, No. 37 E. 12th street. Chicago office, No. 124 Clark street. ja27-k331-1w

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS. GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block. oc24-g995-3m

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!! 200 BARRELS KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR! JUST RECEIVED BY POPE & SLOCUM 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET. oc4-g788-4m

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, new Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. By VAN PELT & CO., 79 Dearborn street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja18-k521-1m

APPLES AND CRANBERRIES.—Apples are cheap! Cranberries Still Cheaper! Combining the acid of the latter with the "Genitan" Apple and we find the flavor of the "Spitzenbergh." Material for the experiment at 39 State street. H. F. STANLEY

Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having at our yard a large, dry and well selected stock, we are offering to sell the same at very low prices. All who wish to buy Lumber, will find the advantage to call and inspect our stock. All lumber sold to load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge. Post Office Box 1848. ☞ Included in our stock are eighteen thousand Stock Boards. ja21-k331-1m

Dry Goods.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS AT W. M. ROSS & CO'S Great Closing Out Sale: HEAVY PLAID SILKS For Three Shillings. DOLLAR SILKS FOR FIFTY CENTS. GOOD BLACK FOR SIX SHILLINGS. EXTRA RICH WIDE SILKS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

50 pieces Heavy Real Lyons Silks for six shillings, worth twelve shillings.

Rich Paris De Laines for fifty cents, worth one dollar. Extra quality Printed French Merinoes for fifty cents, worth one dollar.

500 pieces Choice Styles Wove Wool Valentias for one-and-six-pence, worth three shillings.

5,000 pieces New Styles Phillip Allen and American Print Works' Prints for one shilling.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, TICKS, STRIPES, And Domestics of every description, as low as can be bought in the United States, and much below their present value.

Look for Great Bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. [de28-k85-1m]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE Merchandize, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York. Capital and Surplus.....$1,500,000.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Capital and Surplus.....$261,173.

CITIZENS, of New York. Capital and Surplus.....$234,365.

UNITY, of London. Capital and Surplus.....$4,697,377.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus.....$1,300,000.

Office 150 South Water Street. [ja14-k396 1y]

STATEMENT Of the condition of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION: ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000. AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		$89,485 29
Cash on hand and in Bank		158,739 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		152,067 01
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	48,000	48,00 000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	68,000	68,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	186,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,200 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 5 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	32,395 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	26,000	10,400 00
Ohio State stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	20,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	70,000	41,800 00
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	60,000	60,000 00
256 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,300 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
36 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,300 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	15,000 00
100 shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
400 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
140 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford Company, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	4,500 00
10 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
20 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
308 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,400	15,400 00
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	44,800 00
500 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	65,000 00
100 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	8,900 00
300 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	28,500 00
250 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,000 00
150 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
400 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	32,000 00
300 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000 00
800 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
800 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
300 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	24,000 00
200 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
300 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	26,400 00
200 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,500 00
500 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,600 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
		$2,133,140 42

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors..... Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due..... $873 07
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof..... $184,651 45

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village or block, varies.

The charter is on file with the Auditor.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862. L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1862.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Then follows the Auditors Certificate of Authority:

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 28th, 1862.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, or the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block. ja22-k339-1m

Coffins.

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Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice.

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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps. BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. At Wholesale or Retail. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch of 530 Broadway, New York. All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 109 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3381.

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Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should House... C. W. GRAY...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.] SPRINGFIELD, January 30, 1862.

The President called the Convention to order and introduced Rev. Mr. Birch, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

This being the hour for the special order—the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department—the President said that subject was now in order.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY.

Mr. Anthony rose to make a personal explanation respecting some remarks made yesterday by Mr. Edwards of Sangamon. He referred to the oath taken by the members of the Convention, which Mr. Edwards endeavored to hold Mr. Anthony responsible for, saying that the oath was taken to gratify him (Mr. Anthony), whereas, as a matter of fact, the form of oath was written by Mr. Thornton of Shelby, and the members took it upon his resolution. Thus he (Mr. A.) was not responsible for it. He objected to those remarks as personal to himself and uncalled for. The purport of the remarks appeared to be that Mr. A. was not master of his own mind for five successive minutes.

Mr. Edwards disclaimed any intention of being personally offensive to Mr. Anthony, for whom he entertained the kindest feelings. His remarks were of a peculiar character, and he never indulged in such remarks with respect to any person, unless he entertained for that person sentiments of esteem and friendship.

Mr. Anthony accepted the explanation of the gentleman, but protested against his being made the butt of even playful remarks, when he had taken no part in the discussion then going on. The matter also to which Mr. Edwards referred, Mr. A. was not responsible for, but arose from a resolution by Mr. Thornton of Shelby.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Thornton of Shelby, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Legislative Committee.

Previous to this motion, Mr. Sheldon of Winnebago presented the minority report, the substance of which was as follows, it being Article 3, as reported by the Committee: The sum of $3 per day for the first sixty days' attendance, and $1 per day for each day's attendance thereafter, and five cents per mile for each necessary mile's travel to and from the Capital, to be ascertained by the Auditor, and no other emolument or allowance whatever; provided that members of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of the Constitution shall receive $3 a day for their entire session. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be allowed the sum of $1 per day in addition to his per diem as a member.

The Convention then took up Article 3, section by section, as follows:

The first section was passed without amendment, as follows:

"SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people."

The second section was then read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and thereafter, elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law."

Mr. Thompson of McDonough moved to insert October for November where that word first comes in, and August for November, where it comes in the second time in the section. Lost by 20 ayes to 30 noes.

Section three was then read as follows:

"SEC. 3. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years; who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and three years an inhabitant of this State; who shall not have resided within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen twelve months next preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State."

Mr. Allen of Williamson moved to insert in the above for the words "who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years," the words "who shall not at the time be a qualified voter under the Constitution of this State."

Mr. Underwood opposed the resolution. During his remarks he said that he was afraid that even without much change having been made in the Constitution, the people will knock our work "higher than a kite;" but if we do make such radical changes, the Constitution falls still-born from our hands.

Mr Weighley of JoDaviess also opposed the amendment.

Mr. Allen replied in a very logical speech, which contained some very strong points most admirably put, Mr. Allen took the ground that the people were the best judges as to whom should be their representatives, and should be left perfectly free to select them under the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

Mr. Weighley returned upon him and claimed under Mr. Allen's argument that the people should not be in any way restricted, but should be left perfectly free to select whom they pleased—black or white!

Mr. Allen, on leave, interrupted Mr. Weighley, and showed that there were five States in the Union—two of which are now out—which contain the restriction as to age for members of the Legislature, viz: Indiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Mr. Wall of Washington county, a very intelligent and promising young gentleman, made an excellent argument in support of the amendment of Mr. Allen. He was listened to with much attention by the house. It was Mr. Wall's second effort on the floor, and gave promise of future ability and usefulness.

Mr. Allen's amendment was lost by—ayes, 25; noes, 31.

The section as originally reported was then adopted.

Section 4 was then read, as follows:

"SEC. 4. No person shall be Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years; who shall not be a citizen of the United States, five years an inhabitant of this State, and one year in the county or district in which he shall be chosen immediately preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected, but if not, then within the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State."

Mr. Hacker of Union move to strike out 25 and insert 50. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fuller of Cook made a humorous speech in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Union.

Mr. Weighley accepted the amendment, if the words, "provided he had not been a member of the Convention," be inserted.

The Committee refused to strike out as per motion of Mr. Hacker.

Mr. Stephenson of Bond moved to insert the tax clause, which had been stricken out in committee. Lost.

Mr. Starne of Pike moved to insert the words "three years" for "five years." Lost.

Mr. Orme of McLean moved to amend by striking out the words "twenty-five years" and inserting "thirty years." Lost.

The section was then adopted, without amendment.

Section 5 was then read:

"SEC. 5. The Senators at their first session herein provided for shall be divided by lot, as near as can be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half thereof, as near as possible, may be biennially chosen forever thereafter."

It was adopted without amendment.

Section 6 was then read, as follows:

"SEC. 6. The Senate shall consist of 34 members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of 102 members, to be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where a district shall be composed of more than one county, all the Representatives to which the said counties may be entitled shall be elected by the entire district. There shall be no increase of Senators or Representatives until the population of the State shall be three millions of souls."

A debate took place on the question of filling the first blank.

Messrs. Wentworth, Paddock and Joslyn were for 34. Messrs. Allen of Williamson, Starne and Dement were for 33. On a division 34 was carried by a vote of 31 ayes to 18 noes.

The second blank was filled with 102 without debate.

The section was then adopted. Section 7 was then read:

SEC. 7. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes for any such member for any office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the General Assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county or city or town thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he shall have been elected, or during one year after the expiration thereof.

Mr. Starne of Pike offered as an amendment the words, "be a president or officer of any banking or railroad corporation," after the words "General Assembly," in the sixth line of the section.

Pending the consideration of the section, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Joslyn, arose and reported progress.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon moved that after to-day the Convention hold afternoon sessions, commencing at 2 o'clock. Adopted.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM CANAL TRUSTEES.

Mr. Ficklin of Coles offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Canal Board be requested to communicate to this Convention the amount of the registered canal indebtedness still outstanding; the number of days each year the State Trustee has been employed in the service of the Canal Board since its creation, as evidenced by the books of said Board. Also, that he inform the Convention whether the State Trustee has been allowed a clerk, and if so, the time for which said clerk has been employed, his duties, name and salary, and whether such clerk is paid, or has been paid, from the State treasury. Also, that he communicate whether all the accounts, vouchers, and other papers belonging to the Canal Board before the creation of the present Board of Canal Trustees are still kept in the office of, and under the present Board, and if they are not, to state what became of them, and to specifically describe them, so far as it may be in his power.

The resolution was adopted.

RAILROAD PASSES TO ARMY MEN.

Mr. Burr of Scott offered a resolution instructing the army auditor to furnish the Convention with a statement of the accounts of the different railroad companies in this State presented to them upon passes signed by State officers, showing also the number of passes issued by each officer, and the persons to whom the passes were issued. Adopted.

TREASURER OF BUREAU COUNTY NOT A DEFAULTER.

The Auditor reported that he had made an error in stating that the Treasurer of Bureau ...

... whom he had paid in full. Report was ordered printed with proceedings.

BOARD OF ARMY AUDITORS—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

In accordance with a resolution of the Convention, the Board of Army Auditors make two reports, one a majority and the other a minority, on the subject of claims filed against the State by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The majority report, which is signed by Messrs. James H. Woodworth, and Wm. Thomas, states that in July last an agent of the Railroad Company presented to the Board accounts against the State for the transportation, at the request, or by order of the State authorities, of troops, munitions of war, quartermaster and subsistence stores, and other articles for the use of the Illinois volunteers, during the months of April, May and June. In September, accounts were presented to the Board for like services rendered during the months of July and August. In November accounts were presented for like services during the months of September and October. On the 23d of November these accounts were examined by us, a majority of the members of the Board, and such parts as were sustained by vouchers of State officers and agents were allowed. In January, 1862, accounts were presented for services rendered during the months of Nov. and December, which were on the 24th day of January examined by us, and such parts thereof as were sustained by vouchers were allowed. The accounts were allowed at a rate of compensation fixed according to an agreement made by said company with the Secretary of War, with reference to like services for the United States. The aggregate amount of said accounts allowed is $116,719.08.

The minority report is signed by Chas. H. Lanphier, who states that he declined auditing the accounts presented by the Railroad Company, on the ground that the Company's agents claimed a contract for the performance of the duty with the United States Government, and that it was not the Company's intention to demand payment of the United States. Mr. L. believes that the claim of the Company was not valid against the State.

The report was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor sent in a communication in reference to resolutions of the Convention, giving information concerning appointments made by him under the war appropriations of the Legislature since the war began. It is very voluminous. I send you a copy, as it is a document which may be useful for reference.

Mr. Wentworth of Cook moved that the communication be laid upon the table and 1,000 copies printed.

Mr. Thornton of Shelby moved to amend, that it be ordered printed with the regular proceedings.

Mr. Wentworth's motion was lost by ayes 21, noes 39, and Mr. Thornton's resolution was put and carried.

THE GERMAN PAPERS AND THE PRINTING—A CAT IN THE MEAL TUB.

The Secretary of the Convention here presented a communication and read it, upon the subject of the German newspapers in Chicago to whom he had awarded the printing of the proceedings, as per resolution of the Convention. The communication was to the effect that he had discovered that both of the papers were Republican, and that he had been deceived. He therefore had taken the liberty to substitute the name of Chicago *Telegraph* for that of Chicago *Union*.

Mr. Koepfli of Madison offered a resolution endorsing the action of the Secretary which was passed.

Mr. Burr of Scott remarked that the Convention had been cheated in some manner and he hoped an explanation would be given which would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. Wentworth of Cook also said that an explanation was due to the Convention by the members from Cook county. As to himself, he had had nothing to do with the matter, and therefore knew nothing of the circumstances of the transaction.

Mr. Joslyn moved to adjourn. Lost by a large vote.

Mr. Muhlke then rose and stated that he had been the principal mover in the matter of the German printing; but that he had never read the *Union* newspaper, and consequently did not know its politics, when it was selected by the Secretary. When he did find out what these were, he informed the proper persons, and also made an arrangement with the Chicago *Telegraph*, by which that paper agreed to print the proceedings and furnish the members of the Convention with the same. He regretted the matter had so turned out; but it was by no fault or procurement of his that the selection was made.

Mr. Anthony of Cook, also stated that he informed the Secretary that the *Union* was a rabid Red Republican paper, and that he warned him of its character upon the very first opportunity.

Mr. Burr of Scott read a paragraph from one of the editorials of the *Union*, which denounced the Constitution of the United States and those who obeyed it.

This capped the climax of the debate—the idea that an orthodox Democratic Convention of the straitest kind, was supporting a Lloyd Garrison paper, was too much, and the Convention fairly exploded.

The result was the Convention refused to pay the *Union* for what it had done in the way of printing, and so the matter ended.

The Convention then adjourned.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

One of the Governor's state receptions took place at the executive mansion last evening, and was attended by the youth, beauty and intelligence of the city. Old and young, rich and poor, were there, blending in the most orderly and easy manner. There was no affectation on the part of any one; no snobbishness, no affected pride of place or of birth; all appeared to enjoy themselves and find friends and acquaintances at every step through the spacious reception rooms. Even the shoulder-strap gentry, so much envied and even scorned by the civilians and admired by the fair sex, wore a subdued look which spoke of victories yet to be won. The Democracy of the Convention turned out almost to a man. Nearly every leader of the hosts was there, the Captains of fifties, and the Captains of hundreds: Hacker, "calm, cool, and collected;" "Old Fick," as he is familiarly called, rollicking and jovial; Richmond, without the inevitable pipe, however, but we missed it sadly; sharp-eyed Starne sententious, yet refined and gentlemanly; shrewd-looking O'Melveny, &c., &c. A rich repast and a fine band of music lent their attractions to the scene, and furnished food for the material as well as sentimental man. In fine, it was one of the most elegant receptions that had ever taken place at the Executive mansion. By-the-bye, it strikes one as ludicrous that the Governor of our State should be provided with a mansion to warm and light which comfortably, would almost consume the salary to which he is entitled under the Constitution. But this is only one of the many inconsistencies of our State Government. The Governor and lady, assisted by Mrs. Yates of Jacksonville, received their guests in the most cordial manner, and all were made to feel themselves perfectly at home for the evening.

ILLNESS OF MEMBERS.

I regret to learn that Mr. Goodspeed, the indefatigable and warm-hearted delegate from Will, has been compelled to return home on account of illness. It is supposed to be a low kind of fever. I also miss the genial face of Gen. Singleton of Adams, who has been confined to his bed for the past few days from the effects of a very violent cold.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

I learn that the Judiciary Committee will report that it is not expedient for the Convention to elect a U. S. Senator, but will not give an opinion upon the power of the Convention to do so. They probably thought that this proposition of the facetious member from Adams was "cutting it a little too fat," as the boys say.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. MANUFACTURED UNDER RIGGS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE, does not PRESS or INJURE THE CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 8,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable Truss fit for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this Instrument in every respect to be as represented, as the same Truss can be made very stiff or limber (as the case may require.) I am daily receiving orders for this instrument from all sections of the Northwest, and can safely assure the public that it is rapidly superceding all other Trusses in use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in lieu of Rupture to Dr. J. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 4355.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of SUTLERS Is respectfully solicited, at 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—102 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. ... Mrs. A. L. RALMAN, Post Office Box ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons ...

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. ...

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.— UNION SEWING MACHINES. UNION SEWING MACHINES. UNION SEWING MACHINES. UNION SEWING MACHINES. UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES elegantly finished with silver plate, stand with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—or plain stand, $30 each. ... UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block. I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States. Post-Office Box 183, Chicago. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. PRICES FROM $25 TO $80. Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Four Year's Sale Here Has proved to thousands that no machines are so easily learned and so little liable to get out of order. Are well adapted to all grades of sewing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2698.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH. $30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who see them, and are, undoubtedly, the cheapest, most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted. The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made. We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once. Our Machines all stand on ... worked by a treadle. Send ... sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage. On receipt of $30 we will send machine by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address GEO. F. COLLINS & CO., OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address HENRY LEAVITT, Att'y at Law, Office No. 39 South Clark street. Post Office Box 5045, Chicago, Ill.

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 8 Walker's Building, entrance 54½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK, Tallow Chandlers and Melters, Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

TO INVENTORS.— COBURN & MARRS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, CHICAGO.......ILLINOIS. Offices No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. Office and Foundry, 138 and 158 South Canal street.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM GILBERT Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO GROCERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, AND ALL OTHERS. We are constantly getting out large quantities of NEW HAMS, Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also, Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc. Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size! CALL AND EXAMINE. Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit. LELAND & MIXER. Packing House and Store foot of South Water street opp. Mich. Central Freight House.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION—The late firm of Moss & Bro., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will receive any payments due to the firm and receipt therefor. R. R. MOSS. JOHN D. MOSS.

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. L. Stevens and C. B. Webber under the firm name of Stevens & Webber, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... J. L. STEVENS. C. B. WEBBER.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the same and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent ... W. H. PHILLIPS ... Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS. WM. H. PHILLIPS.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 --- SOUTH WATER-ST., --- 81 & 83 Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

5,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
300	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Block Tin, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tinware, Pressed Tinware, "Wheeling" Nails. A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO. Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 8 Board of Trade Building.

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. R. W. BLATCHFORD.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED, BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS, HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES, SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS, Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions. WOOLEN HOSIERY, Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose. We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock before purchasing. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41..........Lasalle Street..........41.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 9th, 1862. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago, at the Office of the Company ... A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, One of the best Business Lots on Clark Street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, In Chancery. Florence Mahony vs. Rebecca A. Mahony, et. al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Special Commissioner appointed in the above entitled cause, to make sale of the Real Estate hereinafter described, will on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, upon terms of one-half cash, and the balance payable in equal instalments, one and two years from the date of sale ... all of the following premises ... in Block thirty-eight (38), in the Original Town of Chicago, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Clark street at a point in the west line of said lot twenty (20) feet from the north-west corner thereof ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County, And Special Commissioner. Chicago, January 28th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... Term, 1862. Jonathan R. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof ... Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April next ... and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the hereinafter described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned. Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30], north Range one [1], east, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less. JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage. BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37], of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three [433]; Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to me or order ... eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received ... Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage ... will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago ... FRANCIS P. CORBIN. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars [$16,000], payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863 ... FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Iram Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given ... that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON. NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Hon. W. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., "Telegraph Building," Chicago. WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Stephen Clary, Esq., A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau m'a donné aussi la permission de me référer à lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. Dr. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... After a successful practice of six years in this city ... Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 83 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh) would respectfully inform the public that having bought out the interest of Dr. Fuller ... every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of Artificial Teeth ...

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yeomans, 107 South Clark street ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the Van Buren Street Depot at 9 A. M. ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, ... Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ... GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861, trains will leave ... for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque ... E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1861..........................1862. Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R. IN CONNECTION WITH CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD. Quickest and Best Route From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching those places more than three hours in advance of any other route. ... Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling. Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains. M. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R. L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Commission Merchants.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 54 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6151. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 32 Randolph street, as BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS And General Commission Agents. Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call. P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public, to merit a share of its patronage.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 5287. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., ... J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3907. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water St., Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. H. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. K. HOW.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission. MURRY NELSON. R. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 196 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine. ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6182, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 186 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 128 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 295 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 228 and 230 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge ...

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. ...

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally ...

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 6:30 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sunday.) 6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturday.) 4:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the above named places. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities. ... Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot. ... A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 6:10 A. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 5:30 P. M. 6:00 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:10 P. M., Albany 5:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:50 P. M. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train, 7:30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 6:30 A. M. Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train. The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttenber's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Ruttenber's Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 235 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA! (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK. THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ALSO, Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown, With three daily trains to New York. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill. ... St. Louis, Mo. W. H. & F. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Portsmouth, Ohio. R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. ... R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Live Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with train for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:00 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 8:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:00 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: 9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:00 P. M., Logansport 9:00 P. M., Decatur 6:00 P. M., Springfield 7:30 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:20 A. M., Cairo 4:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur 4:15 A. M., Springfield 5:50 P. M., Alton 10:15 A. M., St. Louis 10:45 A. M., Terre Haute 5:20 P. M., Vincennes 1:10 P. M., Evansville 5:15 P. M., Cairo 5:15 P. M. On Saturdays the 8:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: 6:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: 7:25 A. M., 12:50 P. M., 5:50 P. M. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents. Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, 92 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Chicago. ...

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) ... Mendota Accommodation ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: ... THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. ... JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

THE CITY.

MORE PICKPOCKETS.—A Mrs. Lee, who resides on Jackson street, had her pocket picked, yesterday afternoon, in the Post Office, of some seven dollars in money.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The present term of the Cook County Circuit Court closes Monday, and the next term commences next week, with the call starting from the present docket, at No. 354.

MAGIC.—Prof. Anderson drew another overflowing house last evening, and astonished everybody with his feats of magic. He gives an exhibition this afternoon, at three o'clock, for the benefit of the ladies. The rush will be immense.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Benjamin S. Goodhue the well-known temperance lecturer, will address the Chicago Temperance Legion in Edward's Chapel corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are in receipt of Blackwood's Magazine for January; also, Major Winthrop's new novel, "John Brent," and a fresh supply of "McClellan's Bayonet Exercises for the Army."

JOHN BRENT.—A fresh supply of this new volume, by the late Major Winthrop, has been received by J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. He has also a few copies of Col. Scott's Military Dictionary, price five dollars.

LAST NIGHT OF THE HOLMAN TROUPE.—This evening the Holman Troupe give their last entertainment at Kingsbury Hall. In the afternoon they will give a grand matinee for the especial gratification of families and children, to which the admission is fixed at ten cents.

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."—This assertion has become obsolete, and any one who doubts it should go at once to Munson's, at No. 140 Lake street, and see a new invention for business men. It is called the "Patent Copying Roller." It is the neatest and most complete article we have ever seen.

ACCIDENT.—One of the employees in A. E. Kent & Co.'s Packing House, on Canal street, had his left foot nearly severed by the slipping of a cleaver in the hands of a fellow workman yesterday. The man is disabled for some time, but will probably recover the use of the limb.

☞ The elegant and useful toilet article designated Cocoaine Soap is fast superseding all others. It combines the softening and cleansing qualities of Glycerine Honey and Cocoanut oil, and for preserving the softness and flexibility of the delicate tissues of the skin, it stands unrivalled. Put up in boxes at 35 and 50 cents by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite Tremont House.

ANOTHER BOY SOLDIER.—An application was yesterday made to Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court, for the issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, to return one Lawrence L. Davids to his parents from one of the regiments now at Camp Douglas. The boy is but fourteen years of age, and has a father now in the service in Missouri. The writ was issued returnable forthwith.

REMOVAL TO SPRINGFIELD.—Capt. Potter, U. S. Quartermaster at this city, received instructions, yesterday, from the Department at Washington, to relieve Quartermaster A. R. Eddy, at Springfield, immediately. In accordance with these instructions, Quartermaster Potter will leave at once. We regret the loss of so excellent an officer from this point, and can only hope that his position will be filled by a man equally honest and capable.

WAR MEETING.—The fifth war meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will (by invitation) be held at the Plymouth Church, corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, on Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Raymond, Chaplain of the Fifty-first regiment; Capt. Flint, of Col. Mulligan's Brigade; Hon. U. F. Linder, Mr. J. M. Chapman, and the War Committee of the Association, will address the meeting.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—A man by the name of Thomas Martin made complaint at the Central Police Station, a day or two ago, that he had, some two weeks since been united in marriage to a woman named Esther Kirk, formerly residing with her mother on Van Buren street, and had since been living at No. 147 State street. According to his statement, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Martin, the wife of two short weeks, took about $40 in money belonging to her husband, an assortment of new clothes he had purchased for her, and such other valuables as she could conveniently lay hands upon, and decamped, and has not since been heard from. Martin describes the runaway as a good-looking Irish girl, twenty-one years of age, with dark hair and eyes.

A WRETCHED FAMILY.—A boy only sixteen years of age was found night before last lying at the corner of State and Springer streets, in a condition of beastly intoxication, with one of his legs broken below the knee—the result of a fall. The policeman who found him procured a wagon and took him to his home, a squalid hovel in the southern part of the city. At first the inmates refused to allow them entrance, a difficulty which was obviated by forcing the doors. The mother of the child and a still younger son were found lying upon a filthy bed, both deeply intoxicated. There was no furniture in the house and no fuel, save a few shavings obtained from a planing mill hard by. The woman was abusive and refused to bestow any attention or care upon her injured son, and the policeman was forced to take him to the City Hospital, where he will receive kind and proper treatment.

AN ORGAN OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Wolfram, the well-known organ builder of this city, has just finished an organ for the Catholic Cathedral at Fort Wayne, Ind. It is a beautiful instrument, and in size, volume and quality of tone cannot be excelled by any in this city. It possesses all the requirements of a large organ, having thirty-four through-stops, two key-boards, one of which is for the grand organ, and one for the swell organ. It has also two octaves of pedals of sixteen feet pipes. The organ was commenced some time during last March and finished this week. We understand that Mr. Wolfram will exhibit the instrument to-morrow afternoon at half past two o'clock, in the old St. James Church, near the corner of Cass and Michigan streets. The principal organists in this city will perform, and the choir of the Church of the Holy Name will sing several selections.

"A WANDERING PAIN."—Capt. Tuttle, of the West Side Police, lately arrested a man named Payne, who wandered into the store of Henry Goodrich, on Desplaines, near Kinzie street, some two weeks since, and being afflicted with a pain in the head, took an entire roll of cloth with which to swathe the same. Mr. Goodrich pursued and overtook him. Payne dropped the cloth, turned around and with a single stroke of his fist "dropped" Mr. Goodrich, and then making a fair use of his legs, effected his escape. A warrant for disorderly conduct was lately sworn out for Payne before one of the police justices, and when arrested upon it, the defendant was found to be the wandering Payne who had stolen the cloth. Yesterday morning, when he had answered the charge of disorderly conduct and been fined, an officer stepped forward and served the summons to answer to a larceny. Payne was caught. He did not attempt to escape this time, but submitted with as good a grace as possible. Payne will probably wander presently in the direction of Joliet.

THE VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.—In our issue of yesterday, we briefly alluded to the circumstance of the meeting of two women at the corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets, and the consequent destruction of the countenance and clothing of the one by the contents of a bottle of vitriol administered by the other. The police last evening made the arrest of Mrs. Wagner, wife of J. R. Wagner, an employee in the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad office in this city, charged with the commission of the offense upon the person and property of one Belle Fisher, a boarder at the City Hotel. The quarrel resulting in this deed has been one of long standing. According to Mrs. Wagner's story—and she seems to be a woman of respectability and veracity, she has been a deeply wronged person and sought by this method of ruining the beauty of her enemy, to revenge herself for the abuse which had been heaped upon her. As the merits of the case will undoubtedly develope themselves upon the examination hereafter, we reserve any publication of them or comments until the real facts shall have been ascertained. There is a long history of misery and suffering wrapped up in the case.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED.

ARREST OF THE PARTIES.

Sad History of the Case.

The police authorities have for some time had their attention called to the practices of a woman by the name of Beaufort—sometimes called Madame Beaufort, and sometimes Maria Beaufort, who has for two or three years kept a house for disreputable purposes at 311 State street. This woman, it is alleged, has an accomplice by the name of James H. Harper. In partnership it seems they have driven a pretty profitable but shameless business. The woman among her other callings pretended to be a physician, and had flooded the rural districts with circulars of a most disgusting and disgraceful character.

Madame Beaufort is a very fine looking woman, large in her proportions and possessing a rather pleasing expression of countenance. Her apartments were fitted up in about the usual style of persons in the middle walks of life, neither too rich nor too shabby, and patronized, it is supposed, in a manner to contribute to the purse of the proprietress. The regular occupants of the place were the Madame, Dr. Harper, (called so from the fact that he practiced as a farrier and veterinary surgeon) Maria Gillis, Mary Compton—the latter *alias* Royal—the daughter of Dr. Royal, sent to the penitentiary a year or more since for an attack upon his wife with intent to kill, and Matilda Thompson, a servant girl. The girls Compton and Willis were clairvoyants, and professed to tell the past, present and future of their callers by the exercise of their mysterious art. Thus much by way of introduction.

Two weeks ago last Monday, a man by the name of John F. Hunton, formerly of Col. Isaac G. Wilson's Fox River Regiment, went to the country, some three miles from Elgin, Kane county, and brought his cousin, Miss Abby Doane, a young woman of twenty-four years of age, to the city. She was taken from her father's house. The couple stopped for dinner on the Monday night in question at the Matteson House, registering themselves as "Daniel Gorman and lady." From that hotel they went to the National House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, where they remained over night. On Thursday, the 14th inst., Huntoon took his cousin to Madame Beaufort's, as he says, by her own request, she walking to the place with him, and he unaware of the character of the house or those occupying it. This statement is contradicted by the women of the house, who state that he ate dinner there for three or four days previous to visiting the country to bring in his cousin.

On the 23d, nine days subsequent to the arrival of the deluded victim at the house of Madame Beaufort, Dr. David Dodge, a respectable physician of the city, was called by Huntoon, in person, to see a very sick patient at No. 311 State street. He went there, as requested, and found Miss Doane suffering from what Mrs. B. called inflammation of the bowels, or as the doctor thought, acute peritonitis. He at once applied blisters and used other remedies for her supposed disease. He continued to visit the patient and prescribe for her until Sunday last, when he became seriously alarmed at the progress of the complaint, which his medicines seemed to have no power to allay, and he sent for Dr. E. C. Rogers, in consultation. The consultation resulted in the unanimous decision that the young woman had been aborted by some means or other to the physicians unknown. Dr. Rogers, at the stage matters had attained, did not recommend a change in Dr. Dodge's prescriptions. They were both well satisfied that the girl could not live, and she died on the Monday following, protesting to Dr. Dodge that no violence had been done her.

Her father had been sent for, but arrived a few hours after her decease. He immediately consulted his brother, Dr. B. Doane, residing in the North Division. This gentleman went immediately to Madame Beaufort's house and boldly accused her of performing the operation which had resulted in the death of his niece, deeming her death-bed denial but a woman's attempt to screen her betrayer. Let it be understood, however, that so secretly had the young woman been conveyed to the city, and so closely had she been kept while here, that her own uncle had not been aware of the act, but had every reason to suppose that she was at her home in the country.

Madame B. denied the charge with much show of indignation, and defied them to the proof. High words were exchanged, and the heart broken father left the house with the corpse of his daughter. Not desiring that the matter of the decease and disgrace of his child should become public, Mr. Doane obtained a coffin, hired a hearse, and had the corpse transported to the Galena Railroad Depot, on Wells street. There it was put upon the train and borne to Clinton Station, near which is his residence. This occurred on Tuesday of this week.

It was not until Wednesday that the city detectives were informed of the facts attending the death of Miss Doane; but when it was known, officer John Macauley was deputed to trace it out and bring the parties to justice. He tracked the body to the depot, took the next train, and arrived at Clinton in season to learn that the funeral had taken place, and that the body reposed in the burial ground at Elgin. He immediately instituted proper proceedings, the remains were disinterred, a Justice of the Peace called—the coroner of Kane county having deserted his fees and gone to the wars—and an examination made by physicians and an inquest held. The grave had not closed over the unhappy young woman more than two hours before this disinterment took place.

The jury took all the evidence they could procure and gave a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effects of an abortion produced by some instrument in the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown.

This is the status of the case, so far as known yesterday afternoon. Dr. Gore, the County Physician, went out to Elgin yesterday morning to bring the body to the city, that a strict and scientific autopsy might be held, to ascertain, if possible, precisely the manner of the death of Miss Doane. Summonses were sent for all the witnesses examined before the Elgin officer, and they came in on the five o'clock train last evening.

Madame Beaufort, Drs. Harper and Huntoon were brought before Justice Milliken on Thursday night, and committed for examination in default of $3,000 each, the charge being manslaughter. Dr. Dodge gave his own recognizance in $500 to appear as a witness when called upon. The girls, Compton and Willis, with the servant girl, are held in the witness apartments at the Armory, being unable to give sufficient bail to make certain their appearance at the examination to take place on Tuesday next.

Thus has another victim been added to the many we have had occasion within a few years to record of the damning trade of the double-murderer. Comment upon such a sickening case is unnecessary. The public importance attached to the matter, and the demands of an outraged community that call for an act of retributive justice to be visited upon the guilty ones, alone induce us to spread the heart-rending details before our readers.

We trust that the Coroner's jury will be thorough in their investigations, and that no effort will be spared to trace out every circumstance surrounding the terrible death of this young girl.

Illinois Central Railroad Association.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company never do things "by halves," but always upon a liberal scale. "*The Illinois Central Relief Club*" was organized by the election of officers, &c., on Monday evening last, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Mrs. W. R. ARTHUR, 1st Directress.
Mrs. J. M. REDMOND, 2d "
Mrs. W. B. OSBORN, Secretary.
Mrs. S. J. HAYES, Treasurer.

This Association "is composed exclusively of persons connected with the Illinois Central Railroad Company; and the wives and daughters of persons who may subscribe one-half of one per cent. of their income from the said Company shall be constituted members." The object of the Association, as set forth in their By-Laws and Regulations, is "to relieve the wants of the sick among the employees of the Company, or their families, to supply them with necessary clothing, medicine, food and fuel." The Executive, Visiting and Purchasing Committees have each their specified duties, and from the efficiency of those who have the matter in charge, and the completeness of their arrangements, we predict the "Relief Club" will prove a very worthy Association.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have also a Library Association, composed of officers and employees of the Company, which was instituted November, 1860. Their Library embraces upwards of 1,000 carefully selected volumes, with standard monthly and weekly publications, for the exclusive use of persons in the service of the Company.

We are glad to see this Company leading off in these matters, and trust that others will follow their example.

The Mechanic Fusileers Once More.

The inevitable Mechanic Fusileers realize the essential idea of complete unhappiness, and have once more come to grief. Another outbreak occurred at Camp Douglas yesterday, based upon the fact that Lieut. Christopher, the mustering officer at this point, received instructions from Washington to deduct the cost of the clothing and outfit of the men from their pay. As soon as this reached their knowledge a general storm of indignation ensued, which, in lieu of any other object was vented upon the head of the unoffending Quartermaster of the Regiment, and manifested itself in the shape of a shower of stones and other indignities, which drove him from the camp. The storm lulled after a considerable time had elapsed, and the ringleaders were confined in the guard house. The cheapest way of settling the difficulties under which this regiment labors would be to pay them off and let them go home.

The Gun Boat Service.

Now that the gunboats are finished, public attention has been drawn to the fact that they are only half manned, and fears are entertained by some that this will hinder the moving of the Expedition. The arrival in this city of recruiting officers for the gunboats has had a tendency to strengthen these fears and give coloring to the idea that we shall have to wait for a forward movement until men are procured by the slow process of recruiting.

Wishing to remove these impressions, we will state a few facts which have come to our knowledge within the last week. Some days ago, a telegraph dispatch was published in the TRIBUNE, and read by the soldiers at Cairo, to the effect that those who were willing were to be transferred to the gunboats. This notice was received by them with great joy, owing to the fact that, while the gunboats had been lying at Cairo, they had had opportunities of comparing notes with the sailors. They had also seen the boats, been aboard, seen their cleanliness, warmth and safeguards; and when the sailors came on shore and told them how well they were treated, and how much confidence they had in the flag officer, within thirty-six hours after the notice had been seen, over 2,000 names had been handed to the Transfer Officer.

While this was going on, word came to the Flag Officer that eight or ten sailors in Chicago wanted to join the service, and he immediately sent his officers after them. These officers inform us that since yesterday morning they have had over fifty applications, from men in all standings, for chances to ship, thus illustrating the fact of the popularity of Flag Officer Foote, and also that efficient officers, and honorable dealings with men, will secure their confidence and co-operation.

They also inform us that, owing to these numerous applications and to the fact that many members of the Mechanic Fusileers have signified their intention of joining the service as soon as they can get their money, they will send for further instruction, being compelled by their present orders to report on board their vessels Monday morning. To-day, however, they can be found at their office, 157 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

THE "PRINCE CLARENDON."—A remarkably fast young man, representing himself as Charles Mendore, the Prince of Clarendon, brother of Gen. Heintzelman, the Duke of Newcastle, and an hundred other dignitaries, who was arrested in this city some weeks since and sent to Dubuque, turned up in this city yesterday in the new role of major in the army on the Potomac. The *Chevalier d' industrie* was arrested yesterday by the city detectives and taken to the Central Police Station in company with a young girl, Christina Davis, the heroine in an abduction case, a year or two since. He was making extensive purchases of ladies' under-clothing, collars, sleeves, etc., etc., which he declared were intended for bridal garments, he having determined to marry her yesterday. The Major was however suddenly thwarted in his designs and mustered out of the service by Superintendent Bradley. His gay uniform was stripped, his splendid sword and elegant revolver confiscated, and his pockets made to disgorge one hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, mostly in gold coin. It is probable that a requisition from Dubuque will end the case of this young chevalier, whose most dangerous characteristic seems to be an inordinate vanity and a winning way of ingratiating himself into one's pockets.

HOT HOMINY.—Mr. T. P. Douglass, commission merchant, No. 5 West Randolph street, exhibited to us yesterday a sample of fresh, hot hominy, that was as white as snow, ready prepared for the table. Mr. Douglass purposes entering largely into the manufacture of this article for home consumption and the city trade. It is certainly a considerable undertaking. No food, potatoes perhaps excepted, is so cheap and nutritious as the hominy he produces. It is sold at the low rate of six cents per quart.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The well known phrenologist, Professor O. S. Fowler, will this day and evening at his rooms at the Sherman House, make phrenological examinations for those desiring them, with opinion and advice relative to a variety of subjects, mentioned in his advertisement to which we refer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 563, Chancery, Wm. Greene *et al* vs. Hiram Joy *et al*. Report of master heretofore filed. No one appearing for defendant on motion confirmed and decree to be entered as prepared. No. 253, Chancery, E. L. Fuller *et al* vs. J. R. Houghtaling *et al*. Rule for J. B. Barberto show within a week after service why he should not be attached for contempt, in failing to appear before the master when notified under an order of reference heretofore made. No. 730, Eliot Bank *vs*. P. B. Roberts. Motion in arrest and for a new trial overruled and judgment on verdict. No. 808—James B. Crosby *vs*. J.J. Cooper. Leave given to amend by making the name of the defendant Joseph, instead of letter J., and defendant ruled to plead in ten days. No. 625—W. Jackson *vs*. Lewis W. Thompson. Jury trial. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre*—No. 348—Chancery Geo. Howland vs D. W. Clark. Report of Master filed. Motion for confirmation and decree. No. 1,086—John D. Haley vs W. R. Arthur et al. Default of plaintiff for not replying to second plea of W. R. Arthur and others defendants, and second and last plea of Graham L. Smith. No. 331—John L. Wilson vs M. Flaherty et al. Motion to vacate default and judgment and force stay of execution. Stay of execution allowed.

☞ I want a place as wet nurse for a fine healthy married woman of good character and appearance. Robert Collyer, Minister at large, 177 Randolph street. Office open from 1 to 4 p. m.

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 15 Custom House Place. jan27-1m

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. Office, No. 88 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ja7-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

☞ Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. John Dempster, D. D., senior professor of the Garrett Biblical Institute, will conduct the religious services at the Jefferson st. M. E. Church, Sabbath morning, Feb. 2d. Subject of discourse, The "Resurrection."

—The Rev. James T. Matthews will preach at the Calvary Church, Sunday morning at 10½; evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

—Rev. A. L. Brooks from Indianapolis will preach in the Edwards Church, corner of Hubbard and Harrison streets, to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. All are invited. Communion service at 3 p. m.

—Rev. Professor Bartlett will preach in the New England Congregational Church to-morrow 2d inst. 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

—The Protestant Episcopal Free Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, is open for Divine service 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Strangers are invited. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

—Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. A. Pierce, to-morrow at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

—Rev. Dr. Eddy will preach at the Desplaines street M. E. Church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ a. m.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach to-morrow in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. It being the first Sabbath of the month, the monthly concert of prayer meeting in behalf of the missions will be held at half past 7 o'clock p. m.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 30th inst., by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. ALEXANDER KING and Miss SARAH A. KELLICK, all of this city.

To Exchange

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 worth of Wood County, Ohio, property, improved and unimproved, near Toledo. Soil and timber first quality. Near lake, river, canal and two railroads. Will trade for Chicago property, a Farm in Southern Illinois, or Merchandise. A light incumbrance no objection. Address P. O. Box 3669 ja30 k635 3t

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. B. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES, CHEAPER THAN EVER, And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc15-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1862.

The money market to-day is without any change whatever. Business of all kinds is dull, with no apparent or immediate prospect of any improvement. The pork trade continues to absorb what little paper offers, all of which if from proper sources is readily taken by the banks. We have no complaints in regard to currency; Eastern and Treasury Notes form nearly our entire circulation.

The Exchange market as reported by some of the banks is working closer; but there is still an abundant supply for all customers. Rates are unchanged—viz: par buying, selling ¼ of 1 ℘ cent. premium.

Gold is not very active. Rates are as yesterday 1½@2½ buying, selling 3 per cent. premium. Some of the smaller houses may add ½@¾ ℘ cent. on retail lots.

☞ Willard & Kean, No. 8 Clark street, are to-day drawing on New York at 1 per cent. discount for Bank of the State of Indiana currency; ¾ discount for round lots of Canada, and at par for Iowa.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

There was a moderate inquiry for New York exchange to-day, and the market was firm at 1 to 1½ per cent. premium. Treasury notes were in fair request at ¾ to 1 per cent. above Missouri money, and gold continues dull at 5 to 5½ per cent. prem. There is no market for gold except for hoarding, and so few have money to sink, that the traffic in gold is reduced to a sort of picayune business.

CINCINNATI.—We quote from the *Gazette* of the market on Thursday:

There is an abundance of money, with a very limited demand, and good paper is in request at 10 per cent., and it would not be difficult to borrow on strictly first-class names at 8@9c per cent. The list of acceptable borrowers is select and contracted. Call loans may be quoted at 6@8 per cent., but in this line there is very little done. Exchange is steady at our quotations, with a supply and demand about equal. Gold is neglected. The counter business, either in the way of receipts or sales, amounts to but little; and but few orders or liquidities are received from abroad. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	½ dis.@par.	½@¾ prem.
Gold	1½@3 prem.	3 prem.

EXPORTS.—The following is a comparative statement of the exports from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 28, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,421,842	$2,765,740	$2,099,767
Previously rept'd.	4,067,679	7,775,490	9,132,664
Since Jan. 1	$5,469,421	$10,541,230	$11,232,431

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the synopsis of last week's figures:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.	
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190	
Loans	30,385,606	30,601,160	Dec. $215,544
Specie	5,821,223	5,733,459	Inc. 87,764
Due fr'oth'r Bks	1,558,638	1,575,116	Dec. 16,478
Due other Bnks	4,209,006	4,120,261	Inc. 88,745
Deposits	20,038,098	20,698,396	Dec. 640,298
Circulation	2,121,146	2,120,736	Inc. 390

WANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT—TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. Spaulding, of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, in favor of the legal tender Demand Note bill. We give the following statement of its leading provisions, and the present and future wants of the Government:

This bill, in addition to the fifty millions of demand notes authorized by the act of July last, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes and all other United States notes payable on demand not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, are made receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and are also declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, making, altogether, $150,000,000 legal tender demand notes.

Provision is also made for the convenient exchange of such notes for six per cent bonds of the United States, redeemable in twenty years.

Further, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds thus authorized are to be of such denomination, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums of not less than $2,500, for which, if requested, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands; provided that all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under the provisions of this act.

Under authority of the bill passed in extra session in July, the Secretary of the Treasury has borrowed, on the 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury notes,

Payable in three years	$100,000,000.00
On twenty years 6 per cent, reduced to the equivalent at par of 7 per cent. per annum, half yearly, say at 89⅜ ($45,795,478.48 actually received into the Treasury) for which 6 per cent. bonds were issued	50,000,000.00
Issued and put in circulation as currency (and to be put into circulation within a few days) all the demand Treasury notes authorized in July, not bearing interest	50,000,000.00
Borrowed on the loan bill of July	$200,000,000.00
Paid out to contractors and others 7 30-100 Treasury notes, within the last few days, say	200,000.00
Total	$200,000,000.00

The total amount of the public debt up to the present time, and for which United States stocks and Treasury notes have been issued, is as follows:

Up to July 1	$90,867,828.00
There was paid to creditors, or exchanged for coin at par, at different dates in July and August, six per cent. two years' notes to the amount of	14,019,034.00
There was borrowed at par, in the same months, upon sixty days' six per cent. notes, the sum of	12,877,750.00
There was borrowed at par, on the 19th of August, three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, issued for the most part to subscribers to the national loan	50,000,000.00
There was borrowed on the 1st of October upon like securities	50,000,000.00
There was borrowed, at par, for seven per cent. on the 16th of November upon twenty years six per cent. bonds reduced to the equivalent of sevens, including interest	50,000,000.00
There have been issued and circulated of Treasury notes, payable on demand	50,000,000.00
Making an aggregate debt in various forms to Jan. 15, 1862	$297,764,613.34
I estimate that the amount required up to July 1, 1862, will be	302,235,386.66
Total debt estimated to July 1, '62	$600,000,000.00
I estimate for the fiscal year up to July 1, 1863, if the war continues to that time	600,000,000.00
Total indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, to July 1, 1863	$1,200,000,000.00

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by $300,000,000 to July 1, 1863. This, however, includes all indebtedness against the Government, whether funded or not, and all accounts in process of being audited, and such as are passing through the hands of the accounting officers.

There is now over $100,000,000 of accrued indebtedness, in different forms, that should be paid at an early day.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing quotations in the New York stock market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83¾	83¾
Galena	67⅞	67⅞
Rock Island	55¼	55
Illinois Central	61	61
Michigan Southern (preferred)	42½	42½
Michigan Central	52¾	52
Michigan Southern (common)	21⅞	22
Cleveland and Toledo	42⅛	42
U. S. Coupon 6 per cent., 1881	89¼	89
Illinois Coupon 6 per cent., 1879	81	

Market—1st Board, firm; 2d Board, dull.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1014	3792	....	....	800	....
R I R R	1312	3250	1750	360	1050	400
Ill C R R	1600	5600	3150	....	350	220
C B & Q R R	480	1711	1840	340	274	138
N. W. R. R.	1232	....	....	358	421	....
A & St L R R	....	830	1750	....	....	....
Total	5638	16183	8490	998	2895	758

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	440	35	14	6390	....	9360
R I R R	781	334	31	4390	98549	....
Ill C R R	60	248	10	17416	27357	....
C B & Q R R	1316	349	224	12362	255014	....
N W R R	155	....	18	2480	....	....
A & St L R R	50	14	....	....	....	....
Total	2789	1050	347	42937	380920	9360

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th instant, was telegraphed this morning—reporting Flour firmer, but difficult to sell at previous quotations; Wheat 1@3d per cental higher; Corn firmer, closing with an advancing tendency. Beef was reported dull and rather easier. Pork offered at a decline of 2s 6d@5s. Bacon more active at a decline. Lard was neglected and nominal.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets improved under the intelligence brought by the steamer.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day, to only 2,842. Under this light supply the market for Live Hogs was brisk and firm, and prices for light weights closed 2½@5c higher. Upwards of 6,000 head changed hands at $2.25@2.45 gross—the principal sales being at $2.30 for light, and $2.40 for heavy. The yards at the close were pretty well emptied, and the few lots left were held for higher prices.

The demand for Dressed Hogs was very active, and we also note a further advance of 5c per 100 lbs, with sales at $2.60@2.80—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.65@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs—closing firm, with a strong upward tendency.

There was a very active demand for Beef Cattle to-day by government buyers, as well as by shippers and packers, and the market was active at $2.50@3.25 for fair to prime, and $1.75@2.25 for inferior to medium. At the close nearly all the desirable lots offered were sold, and the tendency was upward.

The Provision market continues firm, with the single exception of Lard, which is easier. There is a very active inquiry for Mess Pork, and we note a further advance of 12½c ℘ brl, with sales of about 1,800 brls at $9.50@9.62½ for city packed. At the close the feeling in the market was very firm, and sellers of round lots were generally asking $9.75. There are several lots of country packed Mess on the market; but the demand being chiefly for city brands, it is difficult to sell them at anything like the quotations named. A small lot of M. O. pork was sold at $8.50. Prime Mess Pork is in fair demand, with sales at $8.25@8.50. Prime Pork, country-packed, was sold at $6.00. English Middles are in fair demand, and the market is firmer, with sales of 150 bxs at 4¼c for Cumberlands, and 5c for Short Rib Middles. Bulk Meats are in good demand, and we note sales of Sides at 4c packed, and Shoulders at $2.25 packed. Green Hams are in fair request, with sales at 3c. The market for Lard is a shade easier for kettle-rendered, with sales of 1,500 pkgs at 6¼c for city, and 6@6⅛c for country. Steam-rendered Lard is not wanted at any price, and the quotations are entirely nominal.

The news by the steamer caused a buoyant feeling in the market for Breadstuffs. Flour was steady, with sales of 1,400 brls, at $4.50 for choice White Winter, and $3.60@3.75 for good Spring Extras. The Wheat market advanced ½@1c ℘ bu, with some liberal transactions at 74½@75c for No. 1 Spring, and 69@70c for No. 2 Spring, closing quiet. Corn was also in better request, and the market advanced ¼c, with sales at 22@22½c for Mixed and 18c for Rejected. Oats were in good demand and firm, but there were no transactions. There is some inquiry for shipment to Baltimore to fill Government contracts, and holders are asking higher prices. Rye is scarce and firm at 34c for No. 1 in store. Barley is quiet. Highwines were steady and firm at 16c. Timothy Seed is firm at $1.60@1.65 for fair to good.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK—Market advanced 12½c. Sales, 1,350 brls city packed at $9.50; 500 brls do at $9.62½; 180 brls M. O. Pork at $8.50. PRIME MESS PORK—50 brls country-packed Prime Mess at $8.25; 300 brls city packed do at $8.50. PRIME PORK—50 brls country-packed Prime Pork at $6.00. ENGLISH MEATS—In fair demand and firm. Sales, 150 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4¼c; 250 bxs Short Rib Middles at 5c. BULK MEATS—1,500 pcs cured Sides at 4c packed; 30,000 lbs cured Shoulders at $2.25 packed. GREEN MEATS—3,000 Hams at 3c at packing house. LARD—Market very dull for steam-rendered, and a shade easier for kettle. Sales, 150 brls prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 100 tcs do at 6¼c; 100 tcs and 100 brls Quincy kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 100 tcs and 100 brls do at 6⅛c; 350 pkgs country kettle-rendered in lots at 6½c; 75 pkgs do in small lots at 6c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,688 brls. Market quiet. Sales 1,000 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" Spring extra at $3.75; 100 brls "Nashville City" White Winter at $4.50; 200 brls good Spring extra at $3.60; 90 brls low grade Spring extra at $3.40.

WHEAT—Received, 16,183 bu. Market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were: 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 74½c; 15,000 bu do at 74¾c; 1,000 bu do at 74⅞c; 1,000 bu do at 75c; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 69c; 3,500 bu do at 69¼c; 12,000 bu do at 69⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 70c.

Sample lots are dull. Sales 71 bags common Red Winter at 70c; 87 bags common Spring at 67c—all on track.

CORN—Received, 8,490 bu. Market advanced ¼c. Sales 8,000 bu Mixed in store at 22c; 5,000 bu do at 22¼c; 12,000 bu do at 22½c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 998 bu. Market firm and nominal at 17c.

RYE—Received, 2,895 bu. The supply is light and the market is bare and firm at 34c.

BARLEY—Received, 758 bu. Market dull. Sales 120 bags common at 28c del; 800 bu fair at 30c on track.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 50 brls at 16c.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 bags Timothy Seed at $1.65.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 11½@11¾c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country, 4½@5½c.

TALLOW—Supply light and market firm at 7½@7¾c.

BUTTER—Firkin in fair demand at 7@9c. Roll very dull at 5@8c.

EGGS—Dull at 9@10c ℘ dozen for fresh.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens are in good demand at $1.50@1.75 ℘ doz; Turkeys, 6c ℘ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,050. Market advanced 5c. Sales were as follows:

70 Hogs averaging	285 lbs at	$2.80
40	268	2.60
82	240	2.60
150 Hogs at	$2.60@2.75 dividing on	200 lbs.
750 ..	2.65@2.75 ..	200 lbs.
428 ..	2.65@2.77½ ..	200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received 2,762 head. Market active, and prices of light hogs ruled 2½@5c higher. Sales were as follows:

77 Hogs averaging	350 lbs at	$2.46
113	371	2.45
664	327	2.42
1,736	322	2.40
186	297	2.37½
730	310	2.35
207	267	2.35
2,325	248	2.30
200	244	2.27½
102	232	2.30

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 347 head. Under an active demand by Government contractors, as well as a good demand by New York shippers and city packers, the market to-day was brisk, and prices ruled a shade higher. Sales were as follows:

16 Beeves averaging	1381 lbs at	$3.25
14	1365	3.00
17	1324	3.00
15	1214	2.75
142	1300	2.65
45	1318	2.65
53	1160	2.60
27	1091	2.60
15	1268	2.55
15	1234	2.50
42	1207	2.50
36	1347	2.50
15	1272	2.50
27	1271	2.50
16	1088	2.40
11	1180	2.40
28	1047	2.40
16	1400	p.t.
57	1122	2.30
16	1192	2.15
16	1198	2.15
15	968	1.80
15	961	1.75

53 head averaging 1200, at $21.25 per head.

SHEEP—J. W. Teeten sold to Hall one lot of 58, averaging 92 lbs, and 64, averaging 100 lbs, at $2.85 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Ottawa Republican, 25th.]

The display of dead porkers in the streets, arrived in sleighs, has been unusually large this week. We saw nearly a dozen sleigh loads on Wednesday, just arrived from Pawpaw, many of the shoats weighing nearly 500 pounds each. The owners found ready purchasers, there being several dealers in the city who are paying the highest market price for all that comes in. Ottawa is quite a pork market.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, 30th.]

A GOOD AVERAGE.—2,107 hogs bought by Alex. Collier, Esq., were packed at Leighorn & Alexander's pork house this season, which averaged 240 1-5 from the hooks. Who can beat this in the same number of hogs?

Mr. W. S. Wright, Sen., of Harrisburg Township, Van Buren county, had killed at Patterson & Timberman's pork house, 214 head of hogs, all raised and fed in said township; weight 71,928. The average weight of each hog was 337 lbs; 41 head fed by J. G. Vail averaged 359 lbs; 48 by F. Parnum averaged 336 lbs; 25 by W. S. Wright, Jr., averaged 312 lbs; 41 by O. C. Proper averaged 335 lbs; 59 by Minor Ealing averaged 330 lbs. All of the above hogs were fatted within a circuit of two miles, and were all the hogs fatted by the owners. Beat that old Lee, if you can. None of them were over eighteen months old. The pedigree was a mixture of Chester White and Byfield. J. G. Vail had six hogs, eighteen months old, which averaged 470 lbs, out of his lot of 41.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 29th.]

DRESSED HOGS—There has not been much animation in this market during the week, and the ruling for the most part has been steady. In the early part the receipts were moderate; but since Sunday, owing to the storm which deranged the running of trains, the supply has been comparatively very light. There are but few hogs unsold at the depot, and although the inquiry both for the East and city packing are alike moderate, the market is very firm. We quote Western at $4.00@4.12½ and State at $4.12½@4.25.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.]

In our general markets to-day, flour was dull, and prices of the lower grades were 10@15c lower. Whisky advanced ¼c, closing at 16¼c. Wheat was inactive, but not lower. No change in corn or oats. Hogs dull, but receipts being light, full prices were realized, ranging from $3.15 to $3.35. For live, of heavy averages, $3.35@3.40 was asked. Several lots of dressed were offered to arrive, but packers were not disposed to anticipate receipts. In our market for provisions mess pork was in demand at $9.75, but best brands were mostly held at $10. Lard was dull and prices favored buyers. Nothing done in bulk meats, and prices are nominal at 3¾@4c for shoulders and sides. Molasses declined 1c, closing at 43@45c, with limited jobbing demand. Sugar steady at 8¾@9½c for Cuba, and 10@10½c for New Orleans. Coffee firm at 16½@21c.

[From the Louisville Democrat, 31st.]

The produce market was generally dull. Between five thousand and six thousand bushels of corn were sold at 30c. In other grains nothing of importance was done. Sales of hay embraced about 500 bales. Sales of 180 brls whisky at 17c. A moderate business was in dried fruit. Beyond this scarcely anything was done on 'Change. Sales of hogs yesterday afternoon embraced 600 to 800 head at $3.75 and $3.00 net.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 29, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 2,128.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality......8 @8½ | Ordinary......6 @7
Medium......7 @8

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9@9½c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c to 8c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 2,384.

This is 2,003 head more than last week, and 1,091 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day, being 2,128, shows 1,558 head less than the average, and 1,963 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	663	Kentucky	81
Pennsylvania	....	Iowa	68
Ohio	356	New Jersey	20
Indiana	199	Michigan	55
Illinois	747		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—The state of the beef cattle market, to-day, in Forty-fourth street, is remarkable. There are not over 1,400 head in market, including the few sold yesterday; and the price has not advanced more than half a cent per pound upon the very low rates of last week, and the trade at that is very dull. The reason of this is that everybody appears to be expecting a large addition to the number of bullocks, on sale, if not to-day, at least to-morrow, and this creates such a state of uncertainty that neither buyers nor sellers know how to shape their business, and it remained entirely uncertain up to a late hour in the day, whether the stock intended for this market would arrive, in consequence of the snow upon the track of the Harlem and Hudson River roads, which defied the most strenuous efforts to get trains over the upper part of those roads for two days. If it was certain that the stock known to be at Albany would not reach here in time for the closing day of the market, that offered to-day would easily be sold at an advance of full last week of full a cent a pound, and not unless sellers are willing to sell at half a cent advance, but buyers are reluctant to purchase, hoping for a decline, rather than advance, if 1,500 or 2,000 bullocks should be rushed in for sale upon the closing day of the market. Some of the owners of the lower grades of cattle think prices no better than they were this day week; but owners of the better sorts all acknowledge an improvement in the market. The supply of first-class bullocks is small, and some buyers insist upon a full cent advance. We think that a good many oxen that sell pretty freely to-day at 8c a pound would not have sold near the close of trade last week at over 7c, and the proportion of the whole selling to-day at 7@8c is much greater than it was at the best of the last market.

Toward night some fifteen car-loads arrived from the Erie road via Piler's Peak, which rather checked any tendency on the part of owners to hold, and trade continued through the day at the advance of just half a cent a pound, but at this buyers were not willing to take any more than their immediate necessities required, trusting for further supplies on better terms to the trains expected to arrive to-night from Albany. So the market closed with more stock unsold than it does sometimes, with more than double the number on sale.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—The market opened this morning with an increase of five or six hundred over the number reported yesterday morning, and another train looked for, but doubtful when it will arrive, owing to the sleet storm during the night. This leaves the market in an unsettled condition, and sales are made slowly at the rates of yesterday, as per figures in our table. First quality bullocks not being plenty sell better than the lower grades, but all the best butchers appear to be buying lighter than usual, and those who buy wholesale say they do not wish to buy at advance, and hold back very hard. The market, though reported higher than last week, is certainly a very dull one, as it always is when the stock is not in at the opening of the market. To-day it is not all in at the close, and business has dragged from beginning to end. Some of the owners of cattle that they have been looking for all day will probably try to sell to-morrow or next day, so as to get them out of the way of the next regular market day, if possible.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts for the week, 24,550.

The quotations are given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, as follows: Corn-fed hogs, ℘ cwt, live weight, $3.45@3.55; distillers, $3.

The same cause that has kept back the beef cattle has affected the supply of hogs; and not because there is any falling off in shipments. The smaller supply in market has not affected prices, for all know that the hogs are on the road, and must come finally to the block in this city. The demand from out of town continues moderate, and it is not likely to be strong enough in town or out to advance prices until there is a very great reduction in the supply. With the small number comparatively in market this week, it is dull, owing in some measure to the large number of dressed hogs arriving from this State and the West.

G. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs to-day.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	3-55@3-60c.	4-30@4-30c
Second quality corn fed	3½@3-60c.	4@4½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3-55@3½	4½@5c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3c.	3¾@4c.
Second quality, still fed	3c.	3½@3¾c.

He says: Hogs selling slow. Western dressed hogs are arriving in sufficient quantities to supply all demands.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 31.

COTTON—Market quiet and nominal at 37c for midling uplands.

FLOUR—advanced about 5c ℘ brl, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 18,300 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super state; $5.75@5.80 for extra state; $5.50@5.55 for super western; $5.75@5.90 for common to medium western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands—market closing firmo, hiders generally refusing to accept the inside quotations. Canadian flour may be quoted a little better, with more doing. Sales 750 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super; $5.75@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.80@4.25. Corn meal steady. Sales 250 brls at $3 for Jersey, and $3.25 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Heavy and declining. Sales 200 brls at 23½@24c—the inside price at railroad depot.

GRAIN—Wheat one cent better; sales, 42,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.30; 13,000 bu northwestern club at $1.30; 8,100 bu choice amber Green Bay at $1.40; 13,500 bu inferior and common winter red Illinois at $1.38@1.40; 6,100 bu amber Michigan at $1.40; 600 bu inferior white Indiana at $1.41. Rye active and firm; sales 25,700 bu at 79@80c for inferior western, and 85c for Jersey. Barley scarce and firm; sales, 1,600 bu at 85@90c. Corn more active and about one cent better, with moderate business; sales, 38,000 bu at 63c for mixed western in store, and 65c delivered; sales of white southern on private terms. Oats quiet at 41@42c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market steady, but scarcely so much doing. Sales, 5,350 brls at $12@13 for mess; $8.50@9.50 for prime; and $13@13.50 for western and city prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 300 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $10@12 for repacked mess, and $12.75@14 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in moderate demand. Sales of 200 tierces at $21. India mess a little more active. Sales, 300 tcs at $24. Beef hams quiet at $14.25@15. Cut meats more active; sales 130,000 lbs dry salted hams at 6c; and 30,500 lbs packed in dry salt at 2c. Smoked meats ruled steady; sales 20,000 lbs hams at 9½c; bacon sides quiet; sales 650 boxes at 6¼@6½c for western and city short ribbed middles; 6¼c for long ribbed do, and 6⅜@7c for short and long clear. Dressed hogs steady at 4@4¼c for western. Lard high and a shade easier; sales 1,800 brls at 7¾@8c. Butter dull at 11@15c for Ohio; and 16@21c for state. Cheese unchanged at 5¾@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee still very firm, but nothing doing. Sugar, raw, unchanged. Sales 31 hhds Cuba at 8¼c; 91 hhds Porto Rico at 8¾@8¾c; 34 hhds and 450 boxes Havana at 8@8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sales 12 brls old crop New Orleans at 45c, and by auction 50 hhds Porto Rico at 31½@33½c cash.

STOCKS—Active, but lower. C & R I 55; I C scrip 61; Michigan C (ex div) 52; Harlem pref 31; New York Central 83¾; American gold 104; Hudson 1st bds 105; Mich Cen 8 pr cent old 97¾; Erie 4th bds 82; Erie 1st bds 88; Mo 6s 42¾; Tenn 6s 43½; Ill war loan 78; U S 6s '67 89; U S 6s '81 regtd 88¼; U S 6s 81 coupons 89; Treas 7 30 notes 98; Buf and Erie 1st bds 76⅞; PacMail 99; Erie 34⅞; Mich S gtd 42½; Chi & Tol 41⅞.

Foreign Markets.

[PER AFRICA.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour rather firmer, but still difficult to sell at Tuesday's reduction; quotations, 28s@32s. Wheat in good consumptive and speculative demand at an advance of 1d@3d on Tuesday's rates; red western, 12s 6d@12s 9d; southern, 13s@13s 3d. Corn market firmer—closing with an advancing tendency; mixed and yellow 29@31s 6d, white 33@35s. Some authorities quote beef dull and of anything rather easier. Pork slow, offered at 2s 6d@5s decline. Bacon, rather more doing at a decline. Cheese very dull; offered at 2@3s under late rates. Lard neglected and nominal. Brokers' Circular reports sugars quiet, but steady. Coffee without change. Rice, small sales, at previous rates.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report breadstuffs dull under heavy arrivals of foreign; difficult to sell, except at a reduction of 2@3d on wheat, and 6d@1s on flour. Wheat—American 60@63; red 56@60. Flour 29@31s. Sugar unchanged. Teas without material alteration; Congou 1s 1¼d. Coffee in limited request.

Miscellaneous.

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DRY GOODS
FOR 1862.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

50 bales Stark Sheeting,	......	15½ cts.
50 " Appleton "	......	15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings,	......	15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print,		12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' "		12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints,		13½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
COTTON GOODS
At Low Prices.
Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
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5 horse power......$ 500 | 20 horse power......$1,250
8 " ...... 575 | 25 " 1,500
10 " ...... 725 | 30 " 1,675
12 " ...... 860 | 35 " 1,900
15 " ...... 990 | 40 " 2,200
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the certificates of parties using them seen. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
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Miscellaneous.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Pure Holland Gin, Pure Jamaica Rum,
Fine Old Port Wine, Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Fine Old Maderia Wine, Fine Old Brandys,
Genuine Scotch Ale, Genuine Irish Porter.
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AND CARBON OILS,
Lamps and Chandeliers
Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c.
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.
se28'61-1stp

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc14-g897-1stp]

TO PRINTERS!
Also, 112 lbs. Brevier (in which this advertisement is printed.) Price, 20 cts. per lb. TERMS—Cash to accompany order.
Address, WM. H. RAND,
ja12-daw2w Tribune Office, Chicago

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE—A Cap Hand Press for sale. Price 80 dollars. Is in complete order. Also, a case of Labor Saving Rule. Price 25 dollars. Terms Cash.
Address WM. H. RAND,
ja22-daw1w Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, February 4th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction Rooms, No. 52 Lake street, a large and general assortment of
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.
Also, one splendid new Rosewood Case PIANO FORTE, 7 octave, pearl keys and inlaid desk, with full iron frame, in perfect order. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
fe1-k651-3t Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street corner of Franklin. On Monday, Feb. 3, Tuesday, Feb. 4, Wednesday, Feb. 5, Friday, Feb. 7, Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Coatings, Checks, Stripes, Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Sheeting, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Yankee Notions, &c. Also, an invoice of Clothing and Jewelry. Terms Cash. Sale positive.
ja31-k668-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au24-ly

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
oc11-ly Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street.
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de7-b667-3m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Residence. $4,000 will buy it—less than the cost of the improvements. It is a decided bargain, worthy your attention, for it must be sold. Apply immediately at the South Clark Street Real Estate office, No. 122.
ja31-k623-3t

BUSINESS CHANCE.—For Sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment doing a good cash business in a neighboring city. The goods will inventory about $6,000, all purchased before the recent rise in prices. A half interest sold to a good practical Cutter if preferred. For further particulars inquire of CHAMBERS & LEE, No. 121 Lake street. ja28-k604-2w

GREAT BARGAIN.
SHOWMEN ATTENTION!
WOLFSTENBERGER'S GREAT PANORAMA FOR SALE. This Panorama is offered for sale on such terms as to make it an object for Showmen engaged in that business to call and see it. It is the largest and most complete ever exhibited in the United States, and is acknowledged by artists to be wonderfully executed. It originally cost the enormous sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, and was exhibited in London to thousands. The Paintings cover some 70,000 yards of canvass, showing important places visited by tourists in America, Europe and Africa, beginning with Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, and ending with Mount Blanc in Italy. It will be offered at a price that will astonish the purchaser, for the reason that the hard times has thrown it upon the hands of persons unacquainted with exhibitions and incompetent to perform or exhibit it, they desire to place it in hands that will make a fortune. Any further information can be obtained by writing to the undersigned, at Decatur, Ill.
ja29 k613 1w A. WEEKS.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
One of the best stands in the North Division of Chicago. The fixtures are complete and elegant, with a good assortment of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, &C.,
Suited to a city trade. The location is such that a profitable business can very easily be done. It offers a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in the retail drug business.
For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-k574-1w

FOR SALE—A Retail Business, within a block of the Post Office, paying $2,000 per year, can be bought for $900.00. Will be sold only for cash. Address "R. T. C." P. O. Box 783, Chicago.
ja27 k580-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-ly

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) jy14-k342-1m

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about
290 Acres of Land,
About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several views of
BITUMINOUS COAL,
One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of dockage at $1.17 per 2,000 lbs., and is now mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 50 or 60 cents. Refer to Messrs. Burgess & Rockingham, and Miller & Ricketson have used this coal, and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. Handy, Esq., of Chicago. E. F. GAYLORD.
Cleveland, January 2d, 1862. ja14-k334-3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL,
ja16-k330-1y No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement Brick House, 133 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x150 feet. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner Clark and South Water sts.
de19 b520-3m

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 6. ap4'61-ly

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street.
[ap16'61-ly]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant suits of rooms, with fire, gas and good board, can be had at reasonable rates. Also, some single rooms, all well furnished. Address "HOTEL" Post Office Box 3284, Chicago. ja30-k637-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja24-k503-1w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.
ja24 k530-2w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja20-k364-1m

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE.
Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. Chicago, January 31st, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of February, 1862, at 12 M., for furnishing Subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Ill.
COMPOSITION OF RATION.
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, of one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.
Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."
JOHN CHRISTOPHER,
A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn st.
ja31 k657-4d

General Notices.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to Gage House barn yesterday a White Horse. Owner may take him on paying charges.
ja30-k640-3t T. A. JACKSON.

$30,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
Purchased in New York in December last, is now offered at
INVOICE PRICES.
TERMS—One half cash, and balance in good farming lands, or city property, well located, at their cash value. The stock may be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Address Post Office Drawer 6231, Chicago, Illinois. ja28-k586-1w

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $500 to $600. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 122 Dearborn street, near Madison. ja31-k659-1m

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 81 North Clark street, and 311 and 313 State st. no13-k360-3m

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.
☞ Grand Afternoon Performance this day, at 3 p. m.
EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION!
Brilliant Triumph!
HYPERMETRICAL SUCCESS!
To-night and every evening during the week,
PROF. ANDERSON,
The World-Renowned and Greatly Celebrated
Ambidextrous Prestidigitateur,
THE FAMOUS MAGICIAN, ILLUSIONIST, PRESTIDIGITATOR, PHYSICIST AND TRAVELER,
Whose Experiments are New
Grand and in whose programme
INEXPLICABILITIES ABOUND!
MIRTH GOES HAND IN HAND WITH MYSTERY!
In the course of the performance, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Jr., will outrival the Davenport Boys, by giving the Rope-Tying Trick without any recourse to Cabinets, Dark Rooms, ... Retro-Reminiscent Clairvoyant and Second-Sighted Sybil.
The Fairy of the Portfolio, ... Miss J. ANDERSON.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age accompanied by their parent, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Doors open every evening at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KINGSBURY HALL.
FOR ONE WEEK.
The wonderful
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
Respectfully announce their third entertainment in Chicago, commencing
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st,
On which occasion they will appear in their celebrated PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of a ...
COSTUME CONCERT AND BANQUET.
To conclude with the highly laughable Operetta played by the Holman Troupe, entitled
Wanted, a Family, or Three to Marry.
Grand Afternoon performance Saturday, Feb. 1st, at 3 o'clock.
Price of Admission ...
Reserved Seats ...
Tickets to be had at H. M. Higgin's Music Store, under the Hall. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. ja31-k645-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock............Curtain rises at 7½.
LAST APPEARANCE, POSITIVELY, of the great and talented tragedian, JOHN WILKES BOOTH, whose entire engagement has been a continued triumph, firmly establishing him with a Chicago audience as a universal favorite. He will bid farewell to his friends this evening—appearing in his wonderful creation of Richard III.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 1st, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.,
Or, The Battle of Bosworth Field.
Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III, Mr. Booth; Richmond, Mr. Prior; Queen, Miss Bonner; Buckingham, Mr. Myers; Lady Anne, Mrs. Myers.
GRAND DANCE......Miss JENNIE ...
To conclude with the Farce of
20 MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing...... Mr. ...
The celebrated Actress and Authoress MATILDA HERON, is engaged and will shortly appear in her new and brilliant comedy THE BELLE OF THE SEASON; or, FINDING THE LEVEL, which will be presented with beautiful scenery, splendid appointments and an excellent cast. An entire new view of Niagara Falls, by J. W. Whytal, with the mist seen rising from the trembling foam.

RETURNED FROM THE WAR.
THE GREAT WESTERN BAND
Having returned from the war, and increased the number of their members with the best artists of the West, will be happy to receive orders from their friends and the public in general, at their office, Room No. 3, Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. ja21-k...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 2062. au25-g...

Wanted.

WANTED—Board for a Gentleman and his wife, without incumbrance, in some respectable family, (where there is no other boarders preferred). If persons having a nice front room, suitably furnished, will please address, stating terms, Box 241, P. O., Chicago, it will be promptly attended to. ja31-k...

WANTED—A medium sized House, completely furnished for housekeeping, for 1st of May next, or furnished rooms in a private house, where a private table will be furnished. Address P. O. Box 6186. ja31-k...

WANTED—To rent, sell or exchange for a stock of goods, a Hotel at Wyanet, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. The house has been lately finished and fronts 50 feet on Main street and is three stories high. To the purchaser a great bargain will be given. Address the undersigned at Sparland, Marshall County, Illinois.
ja25-k569-2w E. K. HURD.

WANTED—A Furnished Room or suit of rooms, centrally located. Address Post Office Box 448, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5860.

WANTED—To Exchange two Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one Single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lot, Lots, or would exchange for some well improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6164.

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence, or House and Lot in the city. South Side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office. ja22-k450-1m

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 19th Regular Infantry, U. S. A., best of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years and the regular bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON, Commanding, No. 60 Clark street, under the Sherman House.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1699. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is making money. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a two three-cent stamp, to J. E. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4283. oc21-g...

CLERK WANTED—I want a steady young man to attend store, sell provisions, grain and produce, having from three to five hundred dollars to spare for 6 or 12 months. Will pay good wages and a fair salary for the time or longer if party suits. All cash sales and not much book keeping. Address "Commission Merchant," P. O. Box 1373.

CARRIAGE WANTED.—Any person having a good, second hand, two seat family Carriage, light and in good repair, adapted to one or two horses, which they will sell cheap for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 3627, with description and price.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having
BEES WAX,
In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in a retail dry goods business, already established. A splendid store and excellent opportunity for a good business man. The best of reference given and required. Address Box 4098. The business will be conducted for cash both in purchasing and selling. ja27-k...

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved Patterns for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2052, Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Maps
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth ... price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $30—price 25 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri ... Lloyd's Railroad Map of America—3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of the Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price in stamps or otherwise, and two cents to pay postage. Address J. T. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2332.
Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.00 for samples.
All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in English, French, German and Spanish, and can be sent to foreign countries with newspaper postage. ALL ORDERS FOR THE WEST ARE NOW BE SENT TO THIS OFFICE.
Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.
J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:
SIR:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES.
de8 b704-3w

Safes.

A BATTLE WITH FIRE.
Seven Stores Burned in Pennsylvania.
FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS.
WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. 21st, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NEW YORK.
GENTLEMEN:—At the great fire, which occurred here on the 18th of December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely consumed; ... five of your Safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which were in my building, were not opened until the day after the fire. My store was thrown on the building. Everything in it after the fire was nearly as good as new. ... also preserved all his books, papers and money. ... was also the fortunate owner of another of your Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and completely his books, papers and money. ... a greater demonstration. Please send me one of Herring's Champion Safes ... last bought of you immediately. Send by E. R. via Tioga depot. JOHN R. BOWEN.
I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers and $2,000 in BANK BILLS. C. L. WILCOX.
Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers and about $400 in PAPER MONEY. I would use no other.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
je1-k135-ly4thp

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS ..., 34 and 36 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. Returns promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1862.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

One of the saddest and most eloquent pages of this war we lay before our readers in the present issue. In some respects it transcends in powerful interest any document that has yet appeared in the loyal press since the outbreak of the rebellion, owing both to the nature of the intelligence itself, and the source whence it comes. The Northern newspapers and their correspondents have before and often written of the existence of Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee, but these statements have been liable to the suspicion of exaggeration or of distortion. Of far greater weight is it, when we learn even stronger facts than have ever yet been printed, and that, too, from the secret military and cabinet councils of the rebels themselves. Here we have the testimony of Zollicoffer on the point, correspondence of leading rebels, State dispatches over the signature of Secretary Benjamin, and official reports all going to show an appalling state affairs in Tennessee. Loyal communities existed there as firm and true to the Federal Government as those of Ohio and Indiana, and the comparison we quote from the rebels.

They represented a power and force in the community that once made it a work of peril for the rebel leaders even to go in among them, and this dread has never been so attested as by the evidence we present to day. The call was imminent and pressing for action on the part of the traitors, and for the sharp, stern work which alone crushed down beyond the possibility of formidable demonstration, the brave and courageous hearts that stood by the Government. The scenes that must have been enacted, that are indeed shadowed forth by the official orders we print, constitute a painful picture, which the French Revolution itself cannot surpass nor Austrian tyranny in Italy more than parallel. Who cannot imagine the blank despair of these patriotic Tennesseeans, when month after month rolled away, and their hopes of speedy deliverance by Federal troops were still deferred? In the light now cast upon these unfortunate loyalists, comes out stronger than ever the beauties of Kentucky neutrality and the policy of the war thus far controlled by it, which has left East Tennessee to its fate and coolly stood aloof with folded arms.

The evidence we here present should sink deep into the hearts of the people, should persuade the last of those who are unconvinced of the realities of the struggle for existence in which the government is engaged, should nerve anew the arm of the Executive in the conduct of the war, should give a meaning to our army movements and a new spirit to our commanders, should replace every semi-secessionist officer in the service by a zealous and true man, should realize in acts and deeds on our battle-fields the words of Secretary Stanton that "the purpose of the war is to *attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy.*"

Has the Government at Washington nothing to answer for that these hapless Unionists were left to their fate, harried and hunted through their native mountains? What cheer it must have given these brave and bleeding hearts could they have heard that with two hundred thousand men along the Potomac "*Washington is safe!*" or to learn that the armies of the West encamped on the Ohio were a capital safeguard against runaway niggers, while its commanders were in gentle dalliance and on the best of terms with the first society of the rebels. What delight Sherman's proclamation must have carried into Tennessee. Has the Government nothing to answer for in all this? Can the policy of the war be defended in the light that comes to us from Zollicoffer's camp? Read the record, men of the North, and understand now, if for the first time the animus of the enemies of the republic, and measure it with the zeal our pro-slavery man-hunting generals have shown.

Personal.

A. W. Boyden. Esq. the late County Treasurer, returned to this city on Friday last, from an extended tour at the East, of some weeks duration. The period of his absence has been employed by malicious or mistaken parties, and there have been both, in a manner greatly to Mr. Boyden's injury and entirely unjust to an officer whose relations to the county have been marked with probity and self-sacrificing fairness. A misapprehension, which he not foreseeing, and has had no knowledge of until his return, temporarily interfered with the transfer of the balance due of public moneys in his hands.

Of this the best testimony is the written statement of Hon. J. H. Woodworth of the W. M. F. I. Company's Bank in this city. Mr. Boyden on leaving, deemed the arrangement complete to close up his official relations, the amount being in readiness for the transfer, and not until his return did he become aware of the delay that had taken place, and the ungenerous and false construction placed on the matter, which this explanation and the facts on which it is based, should to the fullest degree relieve.

The Mortars for Com. Foote.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 29th, learns that an order has been received from headquarters ordering the immediate shipment of thirty of the large mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works in that city, for the Western gunboats. These immense engines of war have all been tested, and are ready for transportation. They vary somewhat in weight, the smallest of them weighing seventeen thousand pounds. One of them, when suspended on wheels, makes a stiff pull for six horses, and they are, of course, handled with great difficulty. They were to be shipped on a special train, which was expected to leave Pittsburg on the 30th. They are destined for Cairo; where they will be placed on board the mortar-boats constructed for their use. It is with such destructive weapons as these that our forces expect to capture the rebel stronghold at Columbus, and the urgency of the Government in having them forwarded indicates work at last.

☞ A dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington says:

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are at present prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and the Constitution and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

It may be true that there are not "ten members in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation" of all slaves, but we venture to say that there are eighty to ninety Republican members prepared to advocate and vote for a bill confiscating the slaves of all rebels. This fact the pro-slavery reporter of the *Times* carefully conceals. After the slaves of the rebels have been emancipated, there will be few left in bondage, because, at least ninety-five per cent. of the slaveholders are rebels. The slaves remaining in the possession of Union masters, two or three hundred thousand at most, can be safely left in their hands until such times as they may voluntarily offer to take a ransom for those bondmen from the Government. We believe that Congress will pass a bill, during this session, confiscating the property of rebels—slaves included. The people expect this to be done. The Union cannot be saved unless it is done. Those only who love slavery more than Union, will oppose the bill.

☞ There is a rumor in Providence that the 9th Rhode Island battery, Capt. H. T. Sisson is to be ordered to Leavenworth.